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ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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No. 28,838 ** PARIS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1975 Established 1887

Continuing U.S. Spying Dispute

Plan to Reveal Monitoring Network Reported Put Off by Senate Unit...

By Robert L. Jackson and Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—A worldwide electronic monitoring network of the U.S. National Security Agency was about to be revealed last week before Senate hearings were abruptly postponed, knowledgeable sources report.

Investigators for the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence activities had planned to disclose that the NSA for years provided officials of the FBI with information gathered from overseas phone calls and cables.

According to knowledgeable officials, the NSA monitors millions of overseas phone calls as well as those within other countries as part of its code-breaking and foreign intelligence-gathering operations. It also intercepts certain radio and cable communications.

The agency does not monitor domestic phone calls, the officials said, although U.S. citizens can be overheard when they are parties to overseas calls. Since the number of calls overheard is so large, the NSA uses computers to screen out conversations that have no intelligence value, a source said.

Key Words

These computers are programmed to scan conversations and record those where key words are used, including the names of particular persons or organizations.

On the eve of the scheduled Senate hearings last Tuesday, Attorney General Edward Levi, at the request of President Ford, visited the committee chairman, Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, and other committee members.

According to committee spokesman Spencer Davis, Mr. Levi made a "generalized appeal" for postponement of the hearings on national security grounds. The panel voted to honor the administration's request until the matter could be further explored.

AP.

Edward Levi

"The committee was not trying to destroy the electronic surveillance capabilities of the NSA," a committee source said. "The abuse of these capabilities was the reason for our hearings. We were not about to reveal the techniques."

The techniques are said to be so sensitive that they cannot be described publicly. A former high-ranking member of the U.S. intelligence community has said that the NSA system has "an amazing capability" beyond that of most other nations.

According to this official and another source involved in the system, the NSA gave the FBI secret data purportedly for domestic security reasons.

But it was understood that the Justice Department, the parent organization of the FBI, curbed this arrangement within the last two years because it became difficult to separate domestic security intelligence from information that could have a bearing on criminal cases.

Department officials feared that possible criminal cases against U.S. citizens could be legally tainted if they were based, at least in part, on phone calls that were recorded without a warrant.

'Bad Judgment'

A source said this practice had constituted "bad judgment" on the part of the FBI, although it was legal.

The Senate committee is also understood to be investigating evidence that the FBI furnished the NSA with a "watch list" of U.S. citizens whose overseas calls were of interest to the bureau.

Congressional sources said the FBI, in turn, assisted the NSA by breaking into foreign embassies to obtain code books and other material to help the agency decipher intercepted messages.

The NSA, which is part of the Defense Department, was created by executive order in 1952. Although its budget is secret, it is reported to total several billion dollars a year.

© Los Angeles Times.

Nixon, Johnson Got Data

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (NYT).—Former Presidents Richard Nixon and Lyndon Johnson received private reports from the National Security Agency on what prominent Americans were doing and saying abroad, data apparently obtained by electronic

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Associated Press

Oporto headquarters of the Popular Democratic Union burns during leftist clashes.

Parties Trade Charges

Partisan Clashes Grow in Portugal

LISBON, Oct. 12 (AP).—Portugal's all-military Supreme Council of the Revolution promised yesterday to support the moderate government, but offered no plan for stopping the spiraling political violence that has resulted in more than 130 injuries in partisan clashes in the last few days.

Meeting as political factions fought with pistols, grenades and paving stones in Oporto early yesterday, the council restated its backing for the Cabinet of Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo while avoiding any commitment to tough action.

Both the Communists and the left-of-center Popular Democrats staged rallies tonight. At their rally in Lavradio, across the Tagus River from Lisbon, attended by party leader Alvaro Cunhal, thousands of Communists shouted support of the slogan: "Onward to the construction of a revolutionary government."

In Lisbon, Popular Democratic party leader Francisco Sa Carneiro said today that Portugal was "heading to the brink of chaos."

The council's sidestepping of how it would deal with what a wide spectrum of Portuguese political parties has called a pre-civil war situation left tension high.

60 Injured

In Oporto, where hospital authorities reported that 60 persons were injured in clashes broken up by troops, a mutiny by leftist soldiers at an artillery garrison still went unchallenged.

All military patrols were off the streets in Portugal's second city, 175 miles north of Lisbon, in an atmosphere in which all authority appeared absent.

Referring to the fighting yesterday and battles Wednesday and Thursday between centrists and leftists outside the regimental headquarters in Oporto, the council said it saw "a clear manipulation of progressive political groups by the extreme right with the aim of ousting the sixth government and leading, quickly and easily, to new fascist forms."

In yesterday's fighting, members of various political parties appeared to take part in confrontations between two leftist splinter groups, the Movement for the Reorganization of the Proletarian Party and the Popular Democratic Union. The MRPP had accused the UDP of killing one of its militants on Thursday in Lisbon.

Diplomats in the capital regarded the fighting as significant in that it appeared to reflect an overall breakdown in law and order, an inability of the government or military leaders to take decisive action and as a step

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

...Danger to Envoys Is Cited in Bid To Block Disclosure of CIA Data

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (WP).—The Central Intelligence Agency was secretly instructed 27 years ago to carry out covert operations abroad in such a fashion that the activities' disclosure even now "could prompt attacks on our diplomatic personnel overseas as being spies and covert operators," U.S. officials say.

Officials of the National Security Council made the claim last week in an apparently unprecedented public summary of long-classified government documents.

The perceived threat to diplomatic personnel overseas was not spelled out in detail, but it appeared to be based on the long-standing CIA practice of using the Foreign Service and other agencies, such as the U.S. Information Agency and the Agency for International Development, as cover for CIA officials abroad.

The summary was submitted to U.S. District Judge Thomas Flannery by Justice Department lawyers as the result of a lawsuit filed in July, citing the Freedom of Information Act. The plaintiffs are Morton Halperin, a former aide to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, and an associate, David Klaus. The government's pleadings barely acknowledged existence of the NSC documents until last month, when Judge Flannery demanded an inventory.

AP.

Morton Halperin

First Time

The NSC summary openly describes for the first time the NSC documents in 1948 that apparently comprise the CIA's charter for covert operations, the 1953 presidential memo establishing the supersecret National Security Agency, and the so-called NSCIDs—National Security Council intelligence directives—that since 1947 have dealt out broad assignments to U.S. intelligence agencies.

One of the NSCIDs, issued on Aug. 15, 1950, is still so secret, the NSC maintained, that disclosure of anything beyond the fact that it is three pages long "would entail the disclosure of classified information."

Descriptions of other documents, especially two 1948 NSC reports "concerning United States covert activities in the interest of national security," were more explicit.

According to the inventory, filed in U.S. District Court here as an affidavit by NSC staff secretary Jeanne Davis, portions of both 1948 documents dealing with "the activities of another country during the Cold War" are so harshly worded that "the language employed in the documents could be exploited to affect adversely our relations with that country."

Attacks Feared

In addition, the NSC maintained, discussions of "coordination with other agencies" in both documents "could prompt attacks on our diplomatic personnel overseas as being spys (sic) and covert operators."

Critics of government secrecy in general and the CIA in particular have consistently assailed such fears as overblown.

The summary maintained that the government should not even be required to disclose "the organization and function of the National Security Agency," which is supposed to break codes and monitor foreign communications, but which also has advocated burglaries at foreign embassies and surreptitiously collected information on U.S. citizens.

The final portion of the NSC affidavit deals with the NSCIDs, orders addressed to the "entire intelligence community" and making broad delegations of responsibility. Fifty-one have been issued since 1947, many of them revisions of earlier directives. Some are classified "top secret," others "secret" or "confidential."

Judge Flannery was urged not to make any of them public.

Ex-Aide Testifies CIA Sent Poison To Kill Lumumba

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (WP).—A former top scientist for the Central Intelligence Agency has testified that it prepared and sent to the Congo a dose of lethal poison intended for use in an assassination attempt against former Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba in 1961.

Sidney Gottlieb, who retired in 1973 as head of the CIA's Technical Service Division, told the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities Thursday that the poison intended for Mr. Lumumba was made up here from the intelligence agency's stockpile and sent to a CIA agent in the Congo—now Zaire—for use against Mr. Lumumba, according to sources.

The CIA's plan was never put into effect because Mr. Lumumba was killed by unknown assassins in Katanga Province just a few days before the inauguration of John F. Kennedy as president in January, 1961.

Sources said that Mr. Gottlieb also told the Senate committee that he was given orders by former CIA director Richard Helms to destroy the intelligence agency's drug-testing records and that the records were destroyed at Mr. Gottlieb's verbal order in 1972.

Earlier this year, Mr. Helms testified under oath before the Rockefeller commission that he never ordered the destruction of the drug records or couldn't recall doing such an order, David Belin, the commission's executive director, said Friday.

With Kremlin Refusing to Give Discount

Russia Said to Bar Oil Deal for U.S.

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (NYT).—Soviet negotiators have rejected U.S. proposals to buy Russian oil at a substantial discount from international prices, according to informed U.S. officials.

As a result, the officials said, prospects are dim for an oil agreement of substance.

[Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that the United States is close to concluding a grain deal with the Soviet Union but that further negotiations are still required before an oil-purchase agreement can be reached.

[Mr. Kissinger said in a TV interview that both issues are being discussed "in a parallel framework," leaving the impression that the Soviet Union will have to make concessions on the sale of oil if it hopes for a substantial U.S. commitment to sell grain over the next five years.]

Political Issue

The informed officials said that the underlying issue on both sides was not money—only a small volume of Soviet oil would be involved—but public relations and politics.

An important energy official said that Washington sought a cut-rate price as a visible sign that the 13-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries could not wholly dominate prices on the world market. A Soviet discount might lead to price-cutting elsewhere, perhaps even by OPEC members, it is hoped.

Another energy official said that the administration sought a 15-per-cent discount from Moscow so that it could boast to the U.S. public "we're smart Yankee traders" who had parlayed Soviet needs for U.S. wheat into an oil bargain. That might soothe public resentment over any long-term commitment to export grain to the Soviet Union, it was said.

However, an official said the Russians felt that they could not give the United States a substantial discount from the cartel price without suffering public embarrassment.

"They see themselves as a major power," the official said. "They're not going to enter into anything that looks like vassalage to the United States."

An official said that Moscow is wary of doing anything that might appear to undercut Arab oil producers and thereby cast doubt on Moscow's reliability as an ally of the Arabs. More generally, the Russians do not want to appear to be helping the world's major industrial country in its efforts to weaken the price charged by underdeveloped countries for a primary commodity.

Ford's Explanation

President Ford said at a news conference Thursday that Washington might have to settle for a grain agreement without an oil accord. "Whether or not the two will be tied together is not firmly decided yet," he said.

Some officials believe that Mr. Ford may have inadvertently strengthened the Soviet resolve not to discount oil.

"The Soviet Union will buy our grain in our open American markets at the market prices," the President said.

As for oil, he said: "You don't buy in an open market in the Soviet Union—you pay what the government decides. Now we hope that in the negotiations we can negotiate a favorable price, but we haven't concluded those negotiations at the present time."

The basic international reference price for crude oil set by the OPEC is $11.51 for a 42-gallon barrel in the Persian Gulf. A 15-per-cent discount would amount to $1.73, or about 4 cents a gallon.

However, such a reduction would be of purely symbolic, not economic, value to the United States, officials said. They explained that the Soviet Union's spare capacity to produce and export oil was only 150,000 to 300,000 barrels a day, with Soviet produc-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7).

South Africa, Iran Seen in Atomic Deal

Uranium for Tehran, A-Power for Pretoria

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (WP).—Iran is about to sign an agreement to buy $700 million worth of uranium from South Africa and to put up part of the money for a huge uranium-enrichment plant to be built in South Africa.

Sources said that Iran may already have sealed the uranium deal, which would be the largest single sale of its kind. It is reported that Iran will buy 14,000 tons of uranium oxide from South Africa.

The deal is significant for two reasons, apart from its size. It threatens a wider spread of nuclear weapons and would break the monopoly the United States has had on the enriched-uranium market for electric power.

It is the second such project in the last few months. West Germany signed a somewhat similar agreement with Brazil, although it was on a much smaller scale.

A source said he understood Iran had agreed to buy more than $1 billion worth of uranium from South Africa, not the $700 million worth mentioned by most sources. "This is a very extensive deal," he said, "enough to run 100 nuclear power plants for the rest of the century."

Iran has four nuclear power plants under construction, two being built by the French and two by the West Germans. The Shah of Iran has opted for nuclear power to provide Iran with energy primarily as a means of conserving the country's oil and natural gas.

The United States has agreed to build eight nuclear power plants for Iran, which has said it would like to have 20 atomic power plants operating by the end of the century. This would require 100,000 tons of uranium over their anticipated lifetimes.

A source said that Iran is talking with other countries in Africa about uranium purchases, with the idea of bartering its oil for uranium. This source said that Iran might soon announce two uranium agreements, the one with South Africa and another with a second African nation.

Central to the uranium purchase would be Iran's part ownership in a South African enrichment plant, which is expected to cost at least $1 billion to construct.

Enrichment plants take raw uranium oxide and turn it into fissionable uranium, "enriched" with at least 3 per cent U-235, the fissile isotope of uranium that generates power.

The only enrichment plants of any size in operation today are in nations that have developed atomic weapons.

Beirut Resumes 'Normal' Life After Latest of Cease-Fires

By Jonathan C. Randal

BEIRUT, Oct. 12 (WP).—Garbage was collected, construction men reported to work and some grocery stores were open as Beirut tried to persuade itself today that life was returning to normal by conducting these weekday activities on a Sunday.

But although the city proper and the turbulent suburbs of Chiyah and Ain al-Rummaneh were quiet overnight, large-scale shooting was reported in other suburbs.

Beirut residents flocked to beaches south of the city, but others were prevented from reaching mountain homes to the north by armed gunmen controlling the main highway.

The major immediate test of the latest of many cease-fires—a truce hammered out by Premier Rashid Karami and Palestinian leader Yasir Arafat after a meeting Thursday in Damascus with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad—is due tomorrow, which is a regular business day.

Improved Mood

Normal economic life has been at a standstill for four weeks, with the exception of two days last week when rival Christian and Moslem gunmen stayed home during the Eid al-Fitr, the Moslem feast marking the end of the Ramadan month of fasting.

Indicative of the improved mood has been the return of upper-middle-class and middle-class families from the mountain homes where they spend the summers to escape the heat and humidity of this port city. This year they extended their stays because of the fighting in Beirut.

However, even optimists hedged their predictions of a return to normality with the proviso that thoroughgoing political reform must be carried out quickly to avoid more violence. At least 2,000—and perhaps as many as 3,000—Lebanese have died in the various rounds of the civil war that began in April.

The 20-man so-called National Dialogue Commission, set up two weeks ago to work out political reforms, has been sidetracked from this goal by the need to restore a semblance of law and order. With each day the commission appears to be losing whatever momentum it originally had.

United Press International.

Refugees from Chile debark in Rome on way to Algeria.

Hostages Freed in Argentina, 17 Refugees Arrive in Algiers

ALGIERS, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Sixteen Chileans and a Brazilian arrived here last night from Buenos Aires, where some of them held United Nations' refugee officials hostage for 56 hours to protest living conditions.

Algeria has granted the group provisional asylum. The South Americans, refugees from Chile, included several women and children. They were flown here after they freed their last five hostages. They had seized 14 persons last Wednesday. Several European countries refused them admission.

When they landed, the refugees thanked Algeria for its help. The Brazilian, who spoke for them, said: "We are very grateful to the Algerian government for accepting us. We are very, very tired and do not want to say any more before tomorrow."

He said that they did not want to give their names as they considered themselves as simply among the 6,000 Chilean refugees living in Argentina.

Criticism in Media to Halt

Egypt, Libya Resolve to Improve Relations

CAIRO, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Egypt and Libya have agreed to end their two years of propaganda warfare, Mohammed Shahin, deputy speaker of the parliament of the Federation of Arab Republics, said here.

He added that Libya's leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, has agreed to halt press and radio campaigns against Egypt and to lift a ban on the entry of Egyptian newspapers into Libya.

Mr. Shahin, who returned from Tripoli Friday after talks with Col. Qadhafi, said relations between the two countries were returning to normal.

Syria, Egypt and Libya are members of the federation, set up four years ago, and a federal parliament consisting of 20 members from each state has been trying to reconcile the three countries.

Differences between Egypt and Libya, once partners in a proposed merger, followed bitter criticism by Col. Qadhafi of Egypt's handling of the October, 1973, war.

The 60-member parliament formed a committee yesterday to mediate in issues between Egypt and Syria.

The committee is headed by the parliament speaker, Bashir Rabty of Libya. Other committee members are Mahmoud Abu-Nasr of Egypt, Hazmy Zahouni of Libya and Ahmed Khadour of Syria.

Syria has criticized the U.S.-negotiated Sinai accord between Egypt and Israel and has accused Egypt of betraying the Palestinian cause.

President Anwar Sadat was believed eager to resolve all differences between Arab states before his visit to the United States Oct. 25.

Kissinger Says A-Accord With Russia Is Near

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that 90 per cent of the negotiations for a new strategic arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union had been concluded and that prospects were good for completion of the accord in the next few months.

In a TV interview Mr. Kissinger took as optimistic a view as possible of the arms limitation talks.

Mr. Kissinger acknowledged that negotiations were running "a few months behind", but said: "I think the prospect of having a second strategic arms limitation agreement within the next months is good."

But for the first time, he indicated that the trip by the Soviet Communist party leader, Leonid Brezhnev, to this country for the signing might have to be put off until next year.

"Whether it [the pact] will be in 1975 or in the early part of 1976, we will know more clearly after I receive a response to the propositions that we have made," he added.

First for Eire in 700 Years

Oliver Plunkett, Irish Martyr, Proclaimed a Saint by Pope

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 12 (AP).—Pope Paul VI today canonized Oliver Plunkett, an Irish Catholic hanged by Protestant England, and appealed for "peace and reconciliation" in Ireland.

He told a crowd of more than 100,000 gathered in St. Peter's Square for a mass canonizing the first Irish saint in 700 years: "Let this then be an occasion on which the message of peace and reconciliation in truth and justice, and above all a message of love for one's neighbor, will be emblazoned in the minds and hearts of all the beloved Irish people."

The Pope made no direct reference to Northern Ireland's sectarian violence, but called the martyred Plunkett, a 17th-century Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland, "a model of reconciliation—a sure guide for our day."

Hanged, Drawn, Quartered

Saint Oliver Plunkett was hanged, drawn and quartered in 1681 at Tyburn, now Hyde Park Corner, in London, on charges of high treason against King Charles II. Pope Benedict XV beatified him as "blessed," a step below sainthood, 55 years ago.

"We have a new saint today, the successor of Saint Patrick, Saint Oliver Plunkett," the Pope said. "His exhortation had been one of pardon and peace. With men of violence he was indeed the advocate of justice and the friend of the oppressed, but he would not compromise with truth or condone violence."

He praised the saint for having "faith so strong that it filled him with the fortitude and courage necessary to face martyrdom with serenity, with joy and forgiveness."

Saint Oliver Plunkett, whose innocence was established within days after his death, had gone to the gallows saying he would "rather die 10,000 deaths than wrongfully to take away one farthing of any man's goods, one day of his liberty or one minute of his life." He had been accused of fomenting revolt against the Protestants. His accusers in the "Popish Plot" of Titus Oates were disgraced.

Conflict Continues

In Northern Ireland, the conflict continued. Yesterday British soldiers sealed off roads in south Armagh in a crackdown on IRA guerrillas.

Army officials said they picked up some 30 suspects in the overnight operation but released all but three after questioning.

The dragnet was touched off by the ambush killing of a patrolling soldier Thursday, the 25th to die in the south Armagh Republican stronghold since August, 1969.

The Irish Republic announced that it would release 84 prisoners—none classified as political—in recognition of Oliver Plunkett's elevation to sainthood. Premier Liam Cosgrave led a government delegation to the canonization.

The last Irish saint, Archbishop Laurence O'Toole of Dublin, was canonized by Pope Honorius III in 1225.

Study Shows Strong Support For UN Among Congressmen

By Paul Hofmann

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 12 (NYT).—A new study of congressional views on foreign affairs shows strong support in the House for the UN, but also widespread feeling that the world organization's importance for U.S. foreign policy is diminishing.

The survey also indicates that most congressmen were in favor of the UN peace-keeping operations, especially in the Middle East and on Cyprus.

The findings indicated that a vast majority supported the principle of East-West détente but overwhelmingly approved a continued U.S. military commitment to Europe.

The study was conducted by the UN Association of the United States of America, a private nonprofit organization that describes itself as "nonpartisan." It polled congressmen or their legislative aides last January. The results of a 41-item questionnaire were tabulated at the Brookings Institution computer center.

309 Responses

A paper, "Congressional Survey Report: A Survey of the Foreign Policy Attitudes of the U.S. House of Representatives," was issued Friday and made available at UN headquarters yesterday.

The data show that 309 of the 435 congressmen, or their aides, responded to the survey. This was said to be one of the highest response rates—71 per cent—for any such study.

The paper made it clear that what was sought was neither the congressmen's personal opinions nor their official policies but their "attitudes." For this reason, the responses of their legislative assistants were accepted.

More than one-third of the questions put to the congressmen were related to the UN.

Concerning the existence of the UN, 84.5 per cent of the congressmen who responded declared it was either "very important" or "important" for the United States that the world organization function.

However, only 6.8 per cent felt that the UN was becoming more important to U.S. foreign policy. A majority of 51.1 per cent indicated a belief that the organization was becoming less important or much less important, and the remainder either saw the importance of the UN unchanged or had no opinion.

Unrest Grows in Portugal But Military Backs Cabinet

(Continued from Page 1)

away from a Portuguese tradition of avoiding violent confrontation.

Although the council fixed blame for the violence on rightist provocateurs, it also warned what it called "genuine revolutionaries" to watch out for the pitfalls of making easy characterizations.

This seemed to be a slap at much of Portugal's Communist-dominated press, which has placed the blame for the violence on the moderate parties.

Premier Azevedo announced, meanwhile, that he would go on nationwide television tomorrow night to discuss the crisis.

The Premier met with his Cabinet yesterday morning and it was thought that the political situation was discussed although it was not on the agenda made public after the meeting.

The government came under fire as being responsible for the incidents yesterday in a statement by the UDP that the army was five hours late in coming to the assistance of its militants after they were attacked by "fascist terrorists."

At the same time the Socialist party newspaper A Luta charged that the authorities had taken a passive position concerning the violent outbreaks.

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Uganda, Palestinians Hold Joint Exercises

NAIROBI, Oct. 12 (AP).—A "suicide squadron" of Ugandans and Palestinians staged a bombing and rocket exercise in the Lake Nabugabo area of South Buganda in Uganda today, Radio Uganda said.

The radio, monitored here, quoted a military spokesman as saying that aircraft should keep clear of the area until further notice because planes in the exercise, including Soviet-built MiG-21s, were flying at high speed.

Associated Press

OUTDOOR CHURCH IN ANGOLA—Luanda worshippers at a service of the Church of Jesus Christ in This World.

Soviet Armenia Clings Firmly to Its Heritage

By Peter Osnos

YEREVAN, Soviet Armenia (WP).—On a Sunday morning, the small mountain road to Geghard, a well-preserved 13th-century monastery not far from here, is jammed with cars and buses, each carrying what seems to be twice the normal load of people, animals and food.

Just beyond and inside the great stone walls, the atmosphere is like an ancient bazaar. In one corner a bearded priest holding a heavy golden cross is blessing a sheep about to be sacrificed, a ritual traced to the pagan past. Crowds are gathered around raised troughs where infants are baptized at a rate of one a minute. Vendors are selling fruits and nuts. Families spread cloths on the ground for huge meals of freshly cooked meats, vegetables, cheeses, breads and bottles of wine and brandy from local vineyards.

The scene is suspended in time as if history had gone on around it.

Through wars, invasions, occupations and massacres, despite the rule of Persians, Babylonians, Arabs, Mongols, Turks and Russians, the people of Armenia have held firmly to their own ways, absorbing the greater forces rather than succumbing to them.

Language Survives

They have a language unlike any other and after more than a half century of Soviet rule, less than a quarter of Armenia's 2.5 million inhabitants are estimated to speak fluent Russian. "Wherever you are under any sun or moon," goes a popular Armenian slogan, "you may forget your mother but never forget your mother tongue."

And in the midst of this officially atheist society, the Armenians maintain a branch of Eastern Christianity that belongs only to them. It has a see at Echmiadzin, where their patriarch, Catholicos Vazgen I, lives in a palace, surrounded by gardens and near his cathedral, the foundations of which date to AD 302.

There are 32 Armenian churches in the Soviet Union, compared with 1,500 before the Bolshevik Revolution. And yet, about 60 per cent of Armenians are churchgoers, according to figures accepted by the government. This is a far higher figure than anywhere else in the country.

Among themselves, Armenians do not even call the place they live in Armenia. It is *Hayastan*, the traditional name for a nation that once stretched far into northeastern parts of Turkey and the western parts of Iran and whose people have been scattered around the world—refugees from terror.

Although already divided among the Ottoman and Russian empires, the ancient state disappeared finally in the upheavals during and after World War I. Even Mount Ararat, the legendary resting place of Noah's Ark and a national symbol that still appears on the Armenian flag, ended up just across the border in Turkey, where its snowcapped peaks dominate the Yerevan horizon, a constant reminder of what has been lost.

In 1915, Armenians were victims of the century's first attempt at genocide, when the Turks slaughtered 1 1/2 million of the inhabitants of what is now the Turkish region of Anatolia. The survivors fled around the globe, establishing Armenian communities in the United States, Canada, the Middle East, France and as far away as India and the Philippines. Today they number about 2 million persons.

Hayastan continues to exist because of the deep attachment of Armenians everywhere to their land, no matter how diminished in size. Unlike so many other émigrés from the Soviet Union, Armenians have not forsaken the homes of their forefathers because of repugnance for the political system there.

"Armenians escaped the holocaust, not the revolution," said Pope Vazgen, a gray-bearded man of regal bearing. "This portion of Armenia is theirs."

Since the end of World War II, about 250,000 Armenians have repatriated, mostly from the Middle East, and several thousands a year are still coming, providing a steady infusion of pre-Communist beliefs and customs. Some better-off families have built themselves spacious villas. The poor wait in mud-walled huts to be assigned apartments.

Annually, thousands of Armenians visit from abroad, attracted by the church and their relatives here. In the warm, dry autumn months, Yerevan's hotels are filled. The visitors make pilgrimages to historic sites and spend the evening in restaurants dancing with arms arched overhead in the old style.

Each week, there are three flights to Beirut, a direct link to the Armenians in Lebanon, Syria and Jerusalem, where the church has a separate administrative diocese.

Returning Armenians who revive the old also bring with them much that is new. Young Armenians take pride in having the latest Western fashions, such as embroidered dungaree jackets and rock records from abroad. A painter in his 20s managed to drop the names of singer Ray Charles, artist Robert Rauschenberg and psychologist Erich Fromm into a conversation.

Occasionally, relatives send more expensive gifts—foreign cars or furniture that assure the recipients considerable cachet.

The rapport between Armenians abroad and at home is a cause of serious concern to the Soviet authorities, because of nationalism and the entrepreneurial flair that undermines socialism.

Nationalism is permissible among the minorities in the Soviet Union so long as it does not challenge Kremlin power. Armenia has its own popular dance companies, operas, theaters, museums, literature, art, foods and architecture. All the buildings in Yerevan, for instance, are of attractive pink volcanic stone instead of the gray cement of Russian construction.

Honoring the national heritage can even have a slightly political cast. In 1965, after nearly 100,000 persons demonstrated in Yerevan's main square to commemorate the massacre of 1915, an imposing monument was erected overlooking the city. The anniversary—which is marked by Armenians the world over—is still not officially a holiday here, but each year thousands of people gather.

Armenia was closed to outsiders that week, however, presumably because of the possibility that the demonstration might get out of hand, as happened in 1969 when a group of young men chanted nationalist slogans through a megaphone.

The problem is with those who advocate secession from the Soviet Union, the return of two provinces that were joined to the neighboring Republic of Azerbaidzhan and re-establishment of an independent state. Last year alone, at least 15 persons were tried and sentenced for terms of up to 10 years in jail and Siberian exile for attempting to form a national party.

Shortly after those trials, the Communist party leader in Armenia was abruptly replaced and his successor, a 42-year-old engineer, Karen Demirchyan, delivered a strong speech to the Central Committee asserting, among other things:

"We must wage an active and aggressive struggle against such enemies of socialist internationalism as national narrow-mindedness, national exclusivity and vainglory. Our people reject these with their whole being."

To applause, he said the Armenians feel "a special love and respect for the great Russian people who played an exceptional role in the decisive period" of Armenia's history, when it was incorporated into the Soviet Union. The same stress on Russia's leading role is being felt in the schools where children are starting to learn Russian in kindergarten and the number of hours each week has been increased.

Mr. Demirchyan's speech was directed especially at the profit motive which Armenians pursue, apparently, with skill.

"There are still certain people in the republic," said Mr. Demirchyan, "who are trying to snatch more from and give less to society, who perceive the sole purpose of their existence in living at the expense of others, in getting rich, in living a life of luxury.

"In recent years, such socially harmful phenomena as the theft of socialist property, abuse of office, bribe-taking, protectionism, speculation, hooliganism and other negative manifestations have been spreading in various branches of the economy."

Instead of concentrating on the official marketplace, Armenians have developed one of their own. While Armenians are among the best-dressed people in the Soviet Union, for instance, their factory warehouses are stuffed with an estimated 60 million rubles (about $75 million) worth of goods so shabby that no one will buy them.

One of the accused in that situation was a man named Ashot Arutyunyan, manager of a clothing factory that made quality goods for private sale and junk for state stores.

He was recently sentenced to death by firing squad, two of his brothers received long jail terms and Armenia's minister and vice-minister for local industry were severely reprimanded.

The same diversion of resources exists, according to Mr. Demirchyan and lesser officials, in the construction of apartments, which get delayed while private houses go up. The food supply is first-rate in the expensive free markets and dismal in regulated ones.

Effect on Church

A measure of the crackdown could be its effect on the church, an institution that represents a national symbol, separate from the state, and a significant economic force, supported entirely by Armenians here and abroad. Since taking office in 1956, Pope Vazgen has restored the church's confidence which was badly shaken by repression in the post-revolutionary period.

He reopened the seminary and remodeled his residence, possibly now the most luxurious private house in the Soviet Union.

The balance with secular authority is a fine one. The church is not permitted to operate schools or other social services.

But the church's significance is clearly not just religious. "It is our history and traditions," a prominent Armenian intellectual said. "It is a reminder of what we have suffered, what we have carried on our shoulders."

When Mr. Demirchyan spoke so firmly about the need for economic orthodoxy and political conformity, Armenians say with certainty that he was not endorsing suppression of their heritage. "How could he?" said a young writer. "He is, after all, an Armenian, too."

Russia, Syria Reaffirm Ties After Quick Visit by Assad

MOSCOW, Oct. 12 (AP).—Syrian President Hafez al-Assad has ended a two-day visit to the Soviet Union, with both countries declaring their determination to forge a stronger friendship, Tass reported yesterday.

Mr. Assad arrived without advance notice on Thursday and left Friday. He was met and seen off at the airport by Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev, a sign of the importance attached to the meeting by the Russians.

"The leaders of the Soviet Union and Syria declared their determination to continue to strengthen friendship between the two states and between their peoples," a joint communiqué stated. "It was stressed that no one will be allowed to shake this friendship, to damage it... The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and complete mutual understanding."

[In Cairo, Reuters reported that Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy said yesterday that a meeting between Mr. Assad and President Ford might be held in Europe next month.

[He added in an interview that contacts at the highest level between the two countries were continuing for a second disengagement agreement on the Golan Heights between Syria and Israel.]

Assad Approaching Moment of Decision

By Jonathan C. Randal

BEIRUT, Oct. 12 (WP).—President Assad's visit to the Soviet Union was less surprising in itself than in its abrupt timing.

Surrounded by problems ranging from the Lebanese fighting to his running war of words with Iraq and Egypt and a potential shooting war with Israel, Mr. Assad is facing another of the periodic moments of decision that he so far has mastered, to hold power for five years—a modern Syrian record.

Specialists say he holds very few cards—and poor ones at that—after the Egyptian-Israeli disengagement agreement.

The Moscow visit, the specialists believe, was designed both to enlist increased Soviet military and diplomatic support and demonstrate to both Egypt and Israel that the Kremlin can provide the kind of backing they obtained from Washington in the Sinai deal.

Although Mr. Assad has succeeded in maintaining an independent relationship with the Soviet Union, his last visit to Moscow in April, 1974, preceded by only a month the initial Israeli-Syrian disengagement accord on the Golan Heights.

Since the new Sinai deal was arranged early last month, Mr. Assad has increased his criticism of it and set new, tough conditions for any similar Golan disengagement talks.

Observers are convinced that he has left himself room for maneuver since he has never formally turned down new negotiations with Israel. His immediate deadline is Nov. 30 when he must decide whether to renew the mandate of the United Nations observers force that monitors the first Golan disengagement of forces.

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Wider Use of Fighter-Bombers

New U.S. Air Force Concept Impinges on Role of Carriers

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (NYT).—Air Force leaders are advancing a potentially controversial concept of projecting tactical air power into virtually any corner of the world from U.S. bases, thus impinging upon the domain of the Navy's aircraft carriers.

With technological improvements in aircraft, aerial refueling and munitions, Air Force planners foresee the time when fighter-bombers will be able to take off from U.S. bases, be refueled in flight, carry out a tactical strike against a target on another continent and return, with refueling, to the U.S. bases.

Gen. David Jones, the Air Force chief of staff, who is promoting the new concept, is talking in terms of a "quiet, dimly perceived revolution" in air power.

As seen by Air Force planners, tactical air power will be relieved of some of its dependence upon foreign bases and acquire an intercontinental mobility that until now has been limited to strategic air power.

Structural Decisions

The concept also is beginning to intrigue Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger as he weighs decisions that will determine the structure of the Air Force and the Navy 20 to 30 years from now.

Like the Air Force planners, Mr. Schlesinger is aware that he is dealing with a concept that challenges the traditional role of naval air power and thus could rekindle the latent rivalry between the Air Force and the Navy.

One of the long-term policy questions now being raised within the Defense Department, for example, is whether the Navy will need as many attack carriers in the future if the Air Force will be capable of delivering tactical air strikes against distant targets in a localized conflict.

One of the Navy's principal justifications for the carrier is that, as the United States loses its foreign bases, carriers become even more important for projecting air power abroad. It is precisely this justification that is now being challenged by the Air Force as it advances the concept of global mobility for its tactical force.

As foreseen by Air Force leaders, the future global mobility for tactical air power means that fighter-bombers based in Alaska, Hawaii, Johnston Island and Guam should be able to conduct strikes on the Asian mainland all the way from the Soviet Union's Kamchatka Peninsula in northeast Asia to the Indian subcontinent. The one potential gap would be the Persian Gulf region, but this would be filled by establishment of the Diego Garcia base in the Indian Ocean as a takeoff point for aerial tankers.

Similarly, from bases in the United States and the Caribbean, Air Force planners envision the fighter-bombers should be able to reach targets in South America, Africa and Europe and return to their bases.

Such strikes, it is acknowledged, would be selective and limited, largely a demonstration of U.S. military power in a crisis situation. For sustained conflict, Air Force officials still see a need for forward air bases and carriers.

Senate Panel Said to Shelve Disclosure

(Continued from Page 1)

eavesdropping, present and former government officials said yesterday.

According to these sources the reports were not matters of national security and did not go to the presidents through normal intelligence channels. Instead, they said, the reports were sent directly from the NSA to the presidents and marked for "White House distribution only," to prevent their being circulated in other intelligence agencies.

The existence of this type of reporting has been made known to both the Senate and House Intelligence Committees and they are investigating the allegations. Several sources raised the question of whether it was a proper use of NSA facilities to gather and make such reports. They said there are also questions of improper intrusion on the privacy of Americans.

The reports Mr. Nixon received were particularly on businessmen, a source said. There is no indication that the practice was exclusive to President Nixon and not President Johnson, but The New York Times was unable to confirm instances in any other administration.

Russia Seen Balking on Oil

(Continued from Page 1)

tion now 9.6 million barrels a day. The Russians export almost 1 million barrels a day to Western Europe and an additional volume to their East European allies.

Progress in Talks Seen

MOSCOW, Oct. 12 (AP).—Under Secretary of State Charles Robinson said yesterday that "good progress" has been made in the U.S.-Soviet grain talks but declined to discuss what differences remain.

Mr. Robinson said that the talks will be interrupted for a few days while he and other officials attend the energy conference in Paris. He said he hoped to return to Moscow Tuesday or Wednesday.

He told newsmen that he was "hopeful" the issues would be resolved in the talks, which he described as being "in a very delicate stage."

Guillaumes Win Delay In Trial Over Illness

DUSSELDORF, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—The trial of alleged East German master spy Guenter Guillaume and his wife, Christel, has been indefinitely postponed after the defendants said that they were ill.

They said that poor air in the windowless, soundproof and air-conditioned courtroom had caused them to suffer from weariness and lack of oxygen and had produced sight trouble, concentration and circulatory problems, headaches, dizziness and occasional breathlessness. The courtroom was especially built for the trial of the Guillaumes.

Clashes Precede Turkish Election

ANKARA, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—After a night of political violence in which one man was killed, Turks voted today in the first test of public opinion since Premier Suleyman Demirel returned to office six months ago.

The fighting occurred when police tried to stop supporters of left-of-center opposition leader Bulent Ecevit from marching into the city center last night after a mass rally.

At least 30 persons were hurt and 170 arrested during the clashes, in which police used pistols and tear gas.

Today the situation was quiet as a steady flow of voters turned out to choose 54 of the 150 elected Senate members and six members of the 450-member National Assembly. First results of the voting are expected early tomorrow.

Israeli-Egyptian Unit Will Convene Oct. 22

TEL AVIV, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—The joint Israeli-Egyptian commission set up to oversee the interim peace agreement between the two countries will hold its first meeting in the UN buffer zone of the Sinai on Oct. 22, an army spokesman announced today.

The commission can consider any problem rising out of the agreement and assist the UN Emergency Force in the execution of its mandate, according to a protocol signed by Israel Friday. Egypt had signed the agreement earlier.

U.S. Air Force Asks Mother to Pay For Documents About Missing Son

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (UPI).—The U.S. Air Force told the mother of a GI whose plane went down over North Vietnam nine years ago that she would have to pay $14.25 for documents relating to his disappearance, according to Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo.

Mrs. Schroeder released a copy of a letter the Air Force sent on Sept. 11 to Mrs. Mafalda Ditommaso concerning her request for information about her son, Air Force Capt. Robert Ditommaso, who disappeared on a flight over North Vietnam on July 29, 1966.

The mission was described as "classified" and Capt. Ditommaso was a passenger with six other Air Force members aboard an unarmed C-47.

The National League of Families brought the case to the attention of the newly created House Select Committee on MIAs (Missing in Action). Mrs. Schroeder is a member of the committee.

The letter, signed by Maj. Ed Silverbush, chief of the Missing Persons Division of the Air Force, noted that Mrs. Ditommaso requested "a map of North Vietnam depicting both areas where two informants allegedly witnessed the incident involving your son."

"The documents you requested are releasable under the Freedom of Information Act. Air Force Regulation 12-30 requires that a charge of $14.25 be assessed for providing them to you," the letter said and provided instructions for sending the check before the information would be forwarded.

An Air Force spokesman said that "these are basically administrative charges. They cover reproduction costs. You could multiply this request many times and for the Air Force it would amount to a lot of money."

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Ford Proposal a 'Political Trap'

House Democrats Draft Plan Without Tax, Spending Cuts

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (WP).—The House Ways and Means Committee's majority Democrats are preparing an alternative to the tax and spending cuts that President Ford proposed last Monday.

The plan, outlined in a letter from panel chairman Al Ullman, D-Ore., to all congressmen late last week, would leave taxes next year about where they are now, instead of cutting them on Jan. 1 as Mr. Ford has suggested. And it does not involve big cuts in federal spending starting next Oct. 1, which the President also has proposed. Thus, the Democrats would not pump up the economy as much as the President is proposing before next year's election, but neither would they then restrain it sharply, as he would, once the election is over.

The President described his proposal as a $28-billion tax cut—about $21 billion for individuals and $7 billion for business—offset by a $28-billion cut in spending. However, part of the $21-billion reduction in individual taxes would be a continuation of the "temporary" anti-recession measure Congress passed last spring and which would otherwise expire Dec. 31. Only the remainder, about $9 billion, would be cut from present taxes on individuals.

What the Ways and Means Democrats would do is keep taxes at their present levels. Rep. Ullman described this in his letter as "my position and that of the majority" on the committee, which has jurisdiction over the tax-cut bill.

He said the proposal was a way of encouraging "both economic recovery and confidence in Congress" and dismissed the President's showier plan as "a political trap."

The President proposed letting all of last spring's "temporary" changes in the tax laws lapse. In their place he would:

- Increase from $750 to $1,000 the personal exemption every taxpayer is entitled to take for himself and each dependent.
- Lower the tax rates a percentage point or two in the lowest income brackets, thus reducing everyone's taxes on the first $10,000 of taxable income.
- Change the present method of calculating the so-called standard deduction taken by taxpayers who do not itemize. This standard deduction is now 16 per cent of taxable income, but with maximums for the rich and minimums to help the poor. The President proposed that it be made instead a flat amount of $1,800 for single taxpayers, and $2,500 for couples filing joint returns.

The Democrats propose:

- Keeping the present system of calculating the standard deduction, which Congress made more generous as part of the spring tax-cut bill.
- Letting all other parts of that bill expire and in their place enacting a new tax credit.

A tax credit differs from a deduction or exemption in that it is subtracted from actual taxes owed rather than from taxable income. In general, a credit is worth more to a lower-income taxpayer, a deduction or exemption to someone in the higher brackets.

Acting President Says Mrs. Peron Returns Friday

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 12 (UPI).—President Isabel Peron will end a monthlong leave of absence and formally resume power Friday, acting President Italo Luder has announced. He said Friday that Mrs. Peron, 44, has decided to end her rest cure at a mountain resort and return to Buenos Aires for an Oct. 17 Peronist Day rally.

There had been persistent rumors that Mrs. Peron would extend her leave of absence in the face of mounting guerrilla violence.

The army announced that 13 guerrillas and a soldier died Friday in a clash between troops and leftists in the mountains of Tucuman Province in northwest Argentina.

The Oct. 17 rally marks the 30th anniversary of the late Gen. Juan Peron's release from jail after his followers filled the streets of Buenos Aires and proclaimed him the country's most powerful politician.

Mrs. Peron took a leave of absence Sept. 13 to restore her health. She has made no public statement since retiring to an Air Force resort in the Cordoba Mountains.

Health of Chou Appears Worse

HONG KONG, Oct. 12 (NYT).—Premier Chou En-lai, who has been ill for almost a year and a half, has apparently taken a turn for the worse and has received no foreign visitors in more than a month.

The 77-year-old Premier, who has been China's chief executive officer for a quarter of a century, is in a Peking hospital for treatment of an undisclosed illness. He has been variously reported suffering from heart disease and from stomach cancer.

Until early last month, Mr. Chou was well enough to continue receiving heads of state and other foreign dignitaries in the hospital. He had been scheduled to see Edward Heath, the former British prime minister, on Sept. 21, but Mr. Heath was told by Chinese officials that doctors had ordered the meeting canceled.

FBI Cracking Down On Cuban Exiles' Acts

MIAMI, Oct. 12 (NYT).—The FBI is making a determined effort to halt terrorism here attributed to unidentified Cuban exiles.

The FBI action was ordered by Attorney General Edward Levi, sources close to the investigation said Friday. It was prompted by the bombing last Monday of the Miami offices of the consul-general of the Dominican Republic. In the last 18 months, this area has had about 50 bombings and three assassinations attributed by law-enforcement officials to Cuban exiles.

U.S Demonstrates Voice-Controlled Artificial Arm

LONG BEACH, Calif., Oct. 12—An artificial arm that is controlled by voice command was demonstrated for the first time last week, the Los Angeles Times reported.

The arm permits a paralyzed person to feed himself, read a book, dial the telephone or television and even pick up objects off the floor, according to Anthony Staros, director of the Veterans Administration's Prosthetics Center in New York.

The arm is mounted on an electrically operated wheelchair. The patient speaks into a microphone to command movement of the arm, which can be extended from one to four feet. A minicomputer is programmed to accept commands only if they are given in a voice that matches a particular patient's speech pattern.

The device will accept 32 one-word commands, such as "go," "stop," "forward," etc.

Associated Press

TOAST OF THE TOWN—Mamie Eisenhower smashes a bottle of champagne across the bow of the nuclear aircraft carrier Dwight D. Eisenhower while christening it Saturday in Newport News, Va. In the background are her son John, her grandson's wife, Julie Eisenhower, and Vice-President Rockefeller, who hailed ship.

Georgian Picked for Loan Panel Post

Ford Nominee Opposed for Record on Bias

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—A man who has never hidden his scorn for civil-rights legislation or for "nonproductive citizens" has been nominated to head the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, which must deal with sensitive problems of racial discrimination as it regulates housing lending practices.

In fact, Benjamin Blackburn, an ultraconservative former congressman from Georgia, has been so outspoken that his nomination has stunned civil-rights leaders. "Unbelievable," declared Vernon Jordan, executive secretary of the National Urban League, who called Mr. Blackburn "anathema to the black community."

If the Senate confirms Mr. Blackburn, he will preside over a three-member board that regulates the lending practices of federally chartered savings and loan associations, which negotiated 58 per cent of the mortgage loans from savings and loan firms outstanding at the end of last year. The other associations are chartered by states.

The board not only has jurisdiction over bias in lending practices but also has rules prohibiting employment discrimination by the firms it regulates.

Offhand Remark

During a closed session of the Housing subcommittee of the House Banking Committee in 1972, Mr. Blackburn sponsored legislation to permit public housing authorities to evict tenants who were more than 60 days behind in rent payments. During the session, he made an offhand remark that public hanging would cure the problem of tenants who were delinquent in their rent.

Two months ago, Mr. Blackburn, 48, now an attorney in Georgia, told the Atlanta Rotary Club that legislation extending the Voting Rights Act had allowed U.S. political processes to fall into the hands of "nonproductive citizens."

He called it "a deadly blow to government" and said those who would benefit from the act "don't know or care about the economy."

The White House, it was learned, was informed by congressional sources of the probability of strong opposition to Mr. Blackburn's nomination before Mr. Ford announced it last Monday.

Old South Type

Rep. Fortney Stark, D-Calif., who served on the House Banking Committee with Mr. Blackburn, called the Georgian "an Old South-type segregationist who is not very bright and who would set back the home-loan industry by 20 years." Rep. Stark said he would testify against the nomination.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Blackburn commented that statements of opposition to his nomination "are so shallow as to be beneath my dignity to answer them."

Mr. Blackburn, first elected to Congress in 1966, returned to Georgia after being defeated last year.

He compiled one of the most conservative records in Congress, opposing practically all civil-rights and consumer and environmental protection legislation and enthusiastically supporting the U.S. war effort in Vietnam.

A last-ditch defender of former President Richard Nixon, he was one of four Republican congressmen who voted against giving the House Judiciary Committee subpoena power in its impeachment inquiry.

© Los Angeles Times.

Nixon Emerges For Golf Tourney With Teamsters

CARLSBAD, Calif., Oct. 12 (NYT).—In a rare public appearance, former President Richard Nixon played golf last week in a tournament that had drawn leaders of the Teamsters Union and several men linked by law-enforcement officials to organized crime.

"I'm just fine and I'm going to play good golf today, too," Mr. Nixon said here before boarding a motorized golf cart with Frank Fitzsimmons, president of the union, at a lavish resort built largely with loans from the Teamsters' pension funds.

Mr. Nixon, 62, looked tired when he alighted from a limousine that had come from his home at San Clemente, 30 miles north of here. His hair appeared much grayer than when he resigned the presidency 14 months ago. The skin and muscles of his face seemed to have lost some tightness, there was little color in his face and not much sparkle in his eyes. He walked very slowly.

The tournament was held to raise funds for a retarded children's home in Palatine, Ill. Among its 174 players, who paid $650 each as an entry fee, were a former ally of James Hoffa, the missing ex-president of the Teamsters, who was intensively questioned in connection with Hoffa's disappearance; a businessman who was indicted, but not convicted, on charges of misusing Teamster pension funds; a onetime Hoffa associate convicted in 1972 of taking kickbacks in the granting of loans, a former pension fund official convicted in a New York stock fraud several years ago and the son of a Cleveland mob figure.

Hoffa's Son Offering $320,000 in Rewards

DETROIT, Oct. 12 (UPI).—James Hoffa's son has announced a $300,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons responsible for the disappearance of the former Teamsters International president.

At the same time, young Hoffa said he will pay an additional $20,000 for information leading to the recovery of the body of his father, who vanished July 30.

U.S. Films Pirated for Big Profits

Mafia Moves Into Porno Movies

By Nicholas Gage

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (NYT).—Organized crime has heavily infiltrated the pornographic film business and is reaping huge profits from such successes as "Deep Throat," "The Devil in Miss Jones" and "Wet Rainbow."

An investigation by The New York Times has found that Mafia money and members are involved in many aspects of the business, including the financing and distribution of films and the ownership of some theaters.

In instances where they do not have a direct financial share in the film—for example, "Behind the Green Door" and "The Life and Times of Xaviera Hollander"—organized crime figures have simply pirated the film and distributed it illegally, earning millions of dollars without any investment.

The popularity of such films has provided a new source of revenue for organized crime. Hard-core films are playing in hundreds of theaters across the country, not only in major cities, but also in suburban communities and shopping centers.

Moreover, the success of these films—"Deep Throat" has to date made an estimated $35 million—has given several porno movie makers with Mafia connections the money to go into the production and distribution of legitimate films.

Like Garment Business

"If the trend continues, these people are going to become a major force in the movie industry within a few years," said Capt. Lawrence Hepburn of the New York Police Department. "The movie business is going to be like the garment business, riddled with Mafia influence."

Although some film makers say that Capt. Hepburn's predictions are exaggerated, there are many indications that his basic pessimism is well-founded.

James Buckley, a co-founder of the porno newspaper Screw, has formed a company with his brothers David and Fredrick to produce and distribute both porno and legitimate films. They acknowledge their dealings with Mafia members, who book their films into theaters. In fact, they say, they prefer to deal with the Mafia.

"We're pro-Mafia around here," David Buckley said.

James Buckley said, "Mafia guys keep their word. When they make a deal, they stick to it and they pay you up front. We've been waiting eight months for $10,000 that a major theater chain owes us. Every time we call them we get a runaround, but nobody in the Mafia owes us money."

Threats and Murder

Despite the Buckleys' enthusiasm for the Mafia, some members of the porno industry who have been involved with organized crime have been threatened or even murdered.

Jack Molinas, a former Columbia University basketball star, was shot to death in the backyard of his Hollywood Hills home on Aug. 3 and a woman friend with him was wounded. Law-enforcement officials say Molinas, who had served five years in prison for fixing basketball games, was involved with Mafia members in the distribution and production of pornographic films both in Los Angeles and New York.

In addition to murder, Mafia members use threats and robbery to increase their profits and force film makers to deal with them. A popular method is to tell a film producer that if he deals with a particular distributor he will be "protected" from having his film pirated (copied and shown without authorization), but that if he refuses to deal, he will suffer grave consequences.

First Union of Doctors in U.S. Founded by a Group of Interns

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (WP).—After three years of discussion, the first National Independent Union for Interns and Residents was founded yesterday, dedicated, according to its constitution, to quality medical care as a human right.

About 100 delegates representing 16,000 interns and residents, most in urban teaching hospitals, voted overwhelmingly to turn their Physicians' National House-staff Association into a labor union.

The association represents about one-third of the 56,000 interns and residents in the United States. Delegates voted to make chapters that already are organized charter members.

The delegates were mainly young, white and male. The association's president, Dr. Robert Harmon of Rockville, Md., said the average age for a doctor to begin an internship is 26. House staffs in hospitals are made up of interns and residents, the new medical graduates who spend two or more years in this kind of training.

Organizing Drive

Dr. Harmon said the new union will immediately launch a large-scale organizing drive in hospitals in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles. The group's membership he said, is now concentrated in major metropolitan areas where there are large public hospitals.

The group's constitution and by-laws, amended in a long series of votes to conform to requirements for labor unions, state that the association's goals are to:

- "Implement a conviction that the availability of quality medical care is a human right regardless of economic status, race, sex or national origin."
- "Promote the establishment of nondiscriminatory practices in training and hiring in the health-care professions."
- "Promote the ending of discrimination based on economic status in health-care delivery."

In addition, the group's leaders pledged to seek better working conditions and in some hospitals better pay.

Two Cosmonauts Go on U.S. Tour

MOSCOW, Oct. 12 (AP).—Soyuz cosmonauts Maj. Gen. Alexei Leonov and Valeri Kubasov left today for a two-week visit to the United States and another reunion with their Apollo astronaut colleagues.

The cosmonauts and their families were accompanied by Gen. Vladimir Shatalov, head of the cosmonaut training program, and other officials.

The Soviet spacemen were repaying the visit of Gen. Thomas Stafford, Vance Brand and Donald Slayton, who ended a two-week tour of the Soviet Union Oct. 4.

Hirohito in Hawaii

KONA, Hawaii, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako of Japan relaxed at a luxury beach resort here today at the close of their visit to the United States.

Society Marks 50th Anniversary

Women Geographers Humanize Their Subject

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (NYT).—Members of the Society of Women Geographers, which celebrated its 50th anniversary here this weekend, have a firm idea not only of who they are but also of who they are not.

"We are not prissy, middle-aged, old-maid schoolteachers teaching the capitals of the world," said Evelyn Stefansson Nef, a past president of the group. "We are anything but that."

Take Mrs. Nef herself. She is a self-styled "polar type" whose 1943 book, "Here is Alaska," has been revised twice to include Alaskan statehood and then the discovery of oil there, and has sold about 130,000 copies. She is also the widow of Vilhjalmur Stefansson, who discovered the last large landmasses in the Canadian Arctic.

Indeed, it was hard to find a plain old geographer at the society's 50th anniversary dinner Friday night at the Explorers' Club. Instead, the 100 women in attendance were mostly anthropologists, demographers, cartographers, ecologists, speleologists, conservationists, zoologists and rich women who like to go on safaris.

"No, we're not just geographers," explained Betty Didcoot, the society's current president, who has retired from her government job in Washington, where she did geographic intelligence work in Latin American countries. "We represent 70 occupations involved with geography and its allied sciences, and that takes in almost every human endeavor on the earth."

Prominent Members

Among the group's more prominent members have been Amelia Earhart, the first woman to fly the Atlantic Ocean; Pearl Buck, the author; Rachel Carson, who wrote about the dangers of environmental pollution; Gloria Hollister Anable, who in 1929 became the first woman to travel to the bottom of the ocean in a bathysphere, and Eleanor Roosevelt. Current members include Margaret Mead, the anthropologist; Iris Love, the archaeologist, and Dr. Frances Kelsey of the Food and Drug Administration, who kept the drug Thalidomide off the American market.

The society, which has its headquarters in Washington, was founded in 1925, Miss Didcoot said, because scientific-minded women were excluded from all of the other scientific societies because of their sex. Even today, the group's male equivalent, the Explorers' Club, still refuses to admit women as members.

With a history like that, one might think that the women geographers would be militant feminists eager to break down the barriers facing them. But finding a feminist at the gathering was as difficult as finding a working geographer.

"We like our group the way it is," said Marion Stirling, a Washington archaeologist who, with her late husband, Matthew, unearthed the Olmec civilization in southern Mexico between 1939 and 1946.

Caves and Sharks

Jeanne Gurnee, of Closter, N.J., a speleologist who was chairman of the 50th anniversary celebration, said: "I think it would be a crashing bore to do everything with men. If a woman does her job, she'll have no problems in a man's world."

Mrs. Gurnee said that she and her husband, Russell, also a speleologist, recently explored caves in Cuba that had 10-foot-long boa constrictors. The snakes, which feed on bats, are indigenous only to Cuban caves, she said.

The talk at the dinner ranged from one of the newest geographic fields, remote sensing (interpretation of high-altitude photographs), to the increase in students majoring in geography at some colleges, to new methods of making maps by computers, to member Eugenie Clark's new popularity as the result of the movie "Jaws."

Dr. Clark, a shark expert, received the society's gold medal this year, partly for her work investigating "sleeping" sharks in the undersea caves off Yucatan.

"Remote sensing has fantastic potential for looking at the world," said Evelyn Pruitt, the former director of geography programs for the Office of Naval Research in Washington.

"If you're going to have crop disasters, you can spot plant diseases early with the use of infrared photographs taken from satellites. You can actually see plants that aren't doing well. And in energy, you can see land areas that suggest potential fuel and mineral sources."

Geography is not the same dull subject it once was for elementary and high school students, Mrs. Nef insisted. "So many kids used to groan when they had to memorize capitals and rivers and populations," she said. "Now it's being taught as human geography, about the people and how they live. The kids get the economic facts along with the people, and it helps the kids absorb it better."

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Geologists Cite Way Asia Formed

Chinese Say the Nation Is Oil-Rich

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (NYT).—Chinese geologists, after scaling Mount Everest and roaming remote regions of Central Asia, have concluded—as have U.S. scientists studying intelligence from space—that Asia is the product of several continental collisions, one of which is still crumpling and twisting the landscape.

The successive collisions have produced the largest continent, the highest mountains and the loftiest plateau on this planet. The Chinese also said last week that the process has given their country some of the world's richest oil deposits.

The recent findings were described by a delegation from China, including specialists in oil prospecting, in a colloquium at Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory in Palisades, N.Y. They reported that, contrary to classic theory, their oil had been formed not from marine deposits but under lake beds.

The Chinese noted that, as understanding improved regarding the forces that shaped the continent and are still forming it, their chances for finding more oil and gas deposits would inevitably get better. Presumably, the same is true for the search for minerals.

Mountains Explained

In interviews, published reports and oral presentations at the observatory and elsewhere, Chinese and U.S. geologists have said that recent findings have led them to believe that the new concept of moving continents explains such puzzles as the parallel mountain ranges that rise across Central Asia. They span 1,200 miles from the Himalayas north to the Altai Mountains of Mongolia.

Asia's complex and hitherto perplexing pattern of earthquake activity is now seen as a manifestation of crust movements on a grand scale. Sections of the earth's crust are being pushed in various directions by the northward drive of India, much as ice floes are scattered by the forward motion of an icebreaker.

This has been deduced both from earthquake analyses and from images obtained by the earth resources technology satellite sent aloft by the United States. Very large displacements along Central Asia faults are indicated.

In one image a 25-mile displacement is clearly evident and a cumulative shift as great as 250 miles may have occurred along the Altyn Tagh fault. That fault can be traced, in space photographs, across half the width of China. Its effects on the landscape are strikingly like those of the San Andreas fault of California.

200-Mile Shift

Geologic evidence shows that along the San Andreas fault, which is responsible for many of California's greatest earthquakes, the region west of the fault during the last 20 million years has slipped close to 200 miles northwest, relative to the region east of the fault.

The Chinese have reported the analysis of limestone collected from the summit of Mount Everest and down its north slope over the last decade. The most recent Chinese expedition reached the top of Everest, the world's highest mountain, on May 27.

The limestones have been dated, using the radioactive decay of uranium into lead as a stopwatch. This shows that they were laid down between 410 and 575 million years ago, presumably on the floor of a sea that lay between India and Asia. They were deposited in shallow water, probably on a continental shelf that fringed the north side of the continent that became India.

Association of that shelf with India, rather than Asia, is indicated by the finding north of Everest of fossil vegetation typical of India during the coal-forming period 300 million years ago. At that time, it is now believed, India was far from Asia and joined with Australia, Antarctica, South America and Africa into the supercontinent Gondwanaland.

Oil Drilling Aided

That the new concept of drifting continents is now widely—but not universally—accepted in China was indicated at the colloquium by Yen Tun-shih, deputy director of China's Institute of Petroleum and Chemical Engineering.

China's geology is being reinterpreted in terms of the theory and this has increased the success rate in oil drilling, said Mr. Yen, a specialist in such prospecting.

China, he noted, is divided into two strikingly different regions. The west is marked by lofty northwest-trending ranges and basins presumably formed by India's pressure from the southwest. In the east the significant land forms, largely buried, consist of great blocks that have been lifted or depressed by compression of the entire region.

The subsided areas, during the days of the dinosaurs 170 million years ago, were lakes (some highly saline) beneath which the deepest oil reservoirs formed. Conversion of organic material in the sediment into oil was apparently aided, Mr. Yen said, by volcanic heat generated as the region was squeezed.

Size of Deposits

In some cases, he said, the subsidence was of "immense magnitude" and the oil-bearing formations that resulted are more than three or four miles thick.

The compression of this region occurred, according to the new theory, as the Pacific floor pushed northwest against China and the offshore islands while the floor of an ancient ocean, carrying India on its back, pressed northeast against Central Asia.

From early exploration of the Himalayas it was concluded that they were largely formed of ocean floor material but the Chinese believe that their dating of specimens from the summit provides the first reliable indication of when that ocean existed.

Associated Press.

BIG-TIME ART—Huge sculpture of hand and watch was unveiled in front of a West Berlin school recently.

Attacks on U.S. Limited

Thais Main Target at Laos Fête

From Wire Dispatches

VIENTIANE, Oct. 12.—Laos today celebrated the 30th anniversary of its independence from France in a way that shows the nation to be under the complete control of the Pathet Lao.

In major ceremonies in this administrative capital and at Pathet Lao headquarters at Vieng Sai, Pathet Lao leaders limited their criticism of the United States, but bitterly attacked neighboring Thailand.

The colorful and efficiently organized celebrations marked for the first time the clear emergence of the Pathet Lao as the key ruling organization in the country. However, party leaders failed to announce any policy changes, something most Laotians and foreign observers had anticipated.

At Pathet Lao headquarters in Vieng Sai, near the border of North Vietnam, Kaysone Phomvihan told an audience of Laotian and foreign Communist dignitaries that Laos "will have good relations with the U.S. government if they respect our independence and territorial integrity." Mr. Kaysone, a vice-chairman of the broad-based Lao Patriotic Front, is believed to be the secretary-general of the Pathet Lao.

Other prerequisites to improved U.S.-Lao ties, he said, were that the United States "stop helping and supporting the reactionaries to infiltrate and interfere in our internal affairs." Mr. Kaysone also called on Washington to "repair the wounds of war."

This was a pointed reference to the terms of the 1973 Paris peace accord in which the United States agreed to "contribute to healing the wounds of war and to postwar reconstruction" of Indochina.

Since the agreement was signed, Congress has decided that the United States is not obliged to abide by its terms because of North Vietnamese violations which led to the Communist victory in South Vietnam.

Angry Attack

Mr. Kaysone's angry attack on Thailand, which he termed a "lackey" of the United States, warned that Laos was prepared to hold the Bangkok government responsible for any future difficulties between the two countries.

"We will blame all troubles that may develop on Thailand if they continue to support reactionaries," he said. He also demanded that Thailand return all Laotian refugees as well as Laotian government property "brought there by the reactionaries, their followers and those sentenced by the government."

This was a reference to some 50,000 Laotians, the bulk of them Meo hill tribesmen, who have fled to Thailand since the Communists began extending their control. Many Meo tribesmen fought in the "secret army" supported by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency against the Communists.

The Pathet Lao also want the Thais to return more than 40 T-28 light training planes flown to Thailand just before the Pathet Lao take-over.

Mr. Kaysone's attack on Thailand came within days of Thailand's making an important conciliatory gesture toward its small neighbor. The Thais agreed to a 138-per-cent increase in the rate they pay Laos for hydroelectric power. The boost will provide Laos with a major source of foreign exchange.

The Pathet Lao's disdain for Thailand was indicated by its withholding until yesterday an invitation to the Thai ambassador for today's celebrations. U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Thomas Corcoran received the same minor snub.

Mr. Corcoran sat through the two-hour ceremonies without showing any signs of displeasure at anti-U.S. banners and floats. Asked afterward if he had been annoyed, Mr. Corcoran smiled and said, "Not at all. It was very mild."

The basic target for derision was the CIA. Several floats in the parade showed Laotian people and Pathet Lao soldiers beating off caricatures of CIA agents who were clutching hoge bundles of dollars.

Thousands Back Franco, Police In Spanish Cities

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, Oct. 12.—Pro-Franco, pro-police and pro-army demonstrations were staged by thousands this weekend in Valencia, Murcia, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria and Segovia.

In a new protest against foreign criticism of the Franco regime, longshoremen in Alicante refused to unload a Danish ship and a French ship, port officials said.

But in the continuing normalization of Spain's foreign relations, French Ambassador Robert Guillet returned to Madrid today. He was one of 18 ambassadors recalled by their governments in protest over the Sept. 27 execution of five revolutionaries. Eleven of the diplomats have now returned to Spain.

Meanwhile, eleven Basques arrested Sept. 18 and accused of terrorism were reported free after the army turned them over to civil authorities. Jurists indicated that there was a lack of evidence.

Four other Basques, including separatist guerrilla leaders José Ignacio Mugica Arregui and Pedro Ignacio (Wilson) Peña Boategui, remain under military jurisdiction, awaiting trial.

Irish Police Said To Be Closing In On Kidnappers

DUBLIN, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—The police appeared to be closing in here today on kidnappers holding Dutch industrialist Tiny Herrema while a Dublin newspaper published what it alleged were new demands made by the abductors.

Reports that two of the suspects had been spotted in Dublin were still unconfirmed late last night but the police seemed to have more positive reasons for concentrating their hunt on the capital.

The Sunday Independent published what it said were new demands for the release of Mr. Herrema, 54, who was taken from his car in Limerick nine days ago.

According to the newspaper, the kidnappers have dropped their original demand for the release of two jailed members of the IRA, Kevin Mallon and James Ryland.

But they reportedly are still insisting on the unconditional release of Bridget Dugdale, an English heiress turned terrorist.

Wallace Off to Europe

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 12 (UPI).—Gov. George Wallace left this morning on his first trip to Europe, to meet world leaders and demonstrate his statesmanship to Americans. Gov. Wallace will visit London, Brussels, Rome, Bonn, West Berlin, Paris and Edinburgh on a two-week trip.

Fretilin Sets Up Timor 'Regime'

DILI, Portuguese Timor, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Timor's leftist Fretilin independence movement set up a transitional administration here yesterday to run the economic affairs of the Portuguese colony, after two months of civil war.

Fretilin—the Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor—says that it now controls the territory after a series of battles with other movements.

Offices of the transitional administration, which has been named the Commission for the Control and Supervision of the Economy, were opened by Fretilin President Xavier do Amaral.

Vietnamese Face Problems

New Wave of Immigrants Enters U.S. Schools

By Gene I. Maeroff

FORT SMITH, Ark., Oct. 12 (NYT).—Tens of thousands of Vietnamese youngsters, clutching dictionaries that they are barely able to read and nodding assent to questions they do not understand, have begun entering public schools across the United States.

They are receiving a largely hospitable but often confusing welcome in the schools, which were at the disadvantage of not knowing until the children walked in the doors how many to expect.

Bilingual English-Vietnamese teaching materials are scarce and few adults with Vietnamese language skills have been hired to help. Many of the youngsters, particularly at the secondary level, are lagging behind even this early in the semester.

Respect for Teachers

Yes, they have already distinguished themselves for their ability to equal and surpass American students in mathematics and for the respect they show their teachers, who according to Vietnamese tradition are outranked in esteem only by royalty.

There has been both humor and pathos as the young Vietnamese have been introduced to an educational system quite different from that with which they are familiar and a society with customs that still baffle them.

At Fort Chaffee, where 13,325 Vietnamese refugees are waiting to join those who have already been resettled, the orientation to the United States starts with a program in "survival English."

The children are not permitted to leave the base to go to public schools in the nearby city of Fort Smith, but they, along with their parents, may voluntarily attend classes conducted in wooden barracks on the vast, 71,979-acre Army base.

Closed Circuit TV

Classes are augmented by 10 media centers, equipped with tape-recorded English lessons, as well as closed-circuit television sets that play and replay old programs of "The Electric Company," produced by the Children's Television Workshop.

At night, the Vietnamese are encouraged to watch commercial television programs on the same sets.

"There are only so many hours a person can study," said Harold Cameron, the project director. "Besides, television, especially the commercials, provides them with lots of acculturation."

Other learning and acculturation comes through playing Scrabble, teaching the Vietnamese football and giving them driver education by use of simulators.

Mr. Cameron has been assigned to head the project at Fort Chaffee by Westarc Community College, a local two-year institution, where he is dean of students. The college is being paid $1,394,272 by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare to run the educational operation at the base.

Cultural Heritage

How much of their cultural heritage will remain once the Vietnamese youngsters are absorbed into U.S. schools is a question that some observers are starting to ask. Unlike previous immigrants, the Vietnamese seem likely to benefit from the increased interest that the schools are showing in cultural pluralism.

"Our very minimal intent is to do no violence to their culture," said Paul McRill, the coordinator of bilingual programs in Seattle. "At best, we would like to build into the school setting enough of their culture so that school is a friendly and not alien place."

The Fort Smith schools are among those that have gone ahead even before getting federal funds and hired a bilingual Vietnamese aide to make the youngsters feel more comfortable and to hasten their transition as U.S. students.

The Bagley Elementary School, in northern Seattle, is able to offer an hour a day of instruction in English to its six Vietnamese newcomers only because two neighborhood women volunteered to handle the task.

Words and Phrases

Pearl Conkle and Bernice Schmidt have no knowledge of Vietnamese, but they are trying to teach the children the alphabet and words and phrases in English by showing them objects and pictures and repeating the names over and over.

"Who knows what letter this is?" Mrs. Conkle asked the youngsters one day last week, showing them for the first time a flash card with a large letter "Z."

"Jebra, jipper," come back the response from a precocious child whose Vietnamese name has already been Americanized to Linda.

Painstakingly, Mrs. Conkle and Mrs. Schmidt try to get the children to pronounce the unfamiliar "Z" sound.

Intonation is apparently the crux of the problem that Vietnamese of all ages are having in learning to speak and understand English, even if they studied it in Vietnam, according to U.S. educators.

In the United States, a country in which the public schools have long been accustomed to absorbing immigrant children in the normal course of events, the Vietnamese are clearly regarded as a special case. The only parallel is with the Cubans, who also arrived suddenly en masse and have received the benefit of more than $150 million in earmarked federal education aid during the last 14 years.

Sri Lanka Seizes Big Plantations

COLOMBO, Oct. 12 (UPI).—The National State Assembly has passed a bill nationalizing tea, rubber and coconut plantations owned by public companies, the agriculture minister reported.

According to the agriculture minister, 87 plantations are British companies incorporated in Britain. He said that a system of compensation payment for British-owned plantations was worked out with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson when Prima Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike visited London a few months ago.

Nationalization covers the second and final stage of the government's land reforms. In the first stage, all land holdings of more than 50 acres owned by individuals and families were taken over and distributed among cooperative farms, landless peasants and the state-owned Plantations Corp.

Chad Bars IRC In Claustre Case

N'DJAMENA, Chad, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—The Chad government yesterday refused to allow the International Red Cross to intervene in the case of Françoise Claustre, held hostage by rebels in the north of the country for the last 17 months.

A government communiqué said that any participation by the IRC in efforts to free Mrs. Claustre would internationalize what was a purely internal Chad affair.

The French government had asked for Red Cross aid after direct negotiations with the rebels broke down over a demand for arms as well as cash in exchange for the freedom of Mrs. Claustre.

Meanwhile, France today began airlifting its 2,000 troops whose recall from Chad was demanded by the government here in the dispute over the Claustre affair.

Olav V in Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—King Olav V of Norway arrived here yesterday to mark the 150th anniversary of the first organized group of Norwegian immigrants to settle in Minneapolis.

Swiss Passes Blocked

BELLINZONA, Switzerland, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Snow fell this weekend in the southern Swiss plain for the first time this winter and blocked several high Alpine passes. Snow cut off the Nufenen and St. Gotthard Passes.

Thais Shrug Away Offer Of Aid to Poor

BANGKOK, Oct. 12 (NYT).—A $10-million World Bank loan to Thailand that would have helped Bangkok's poor people has been suspended indefinitely, officials have disclosed.

Robert McNamara, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, emphasized at the agency's annual meeting last month that he wanted to help the world's 200 million or more urban poor.

World Bank officials here attributed the failure of the project to an apparent lack of support and interest by the Thai government. To qualify for the assistance, the government would have had to put up $1.5 million to purchase the land reqoired, but the funds were cut from the budge now before parliament.

An international foundation official commented: "It is quite obvious to all of us who have been watching this for some time: The Thais simply do not care very much about their urban poor."

Saigon Officers Freed After Re-Education

LINH SON THON, South Vietnam, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Several hundred officers of the former Saigon government have been allowed to return to their families by the present authorities after completing re-education courses.

A ceremony watched by thousands of their relatives was held Friday here at Linh Son Thon in Thuc Duc District, nine miles northwest of Saigon, to mark the successful completion of the courses by the officers, who ranked from lieutenants to majors.

About 30 local and foreign journalists and photographers covered the ceremony, the first time that such a large group of journalists had been invited to attend such an event outside Saigon.

Maj. Dat Cuong, a political official who presided over the ceremony, said that those who had completed the courses would have to attend further courses if they became involved in criminal activities or if they acted against the revolution.

Since the fall of Saigon in April, all soldiers and officers of the former government have been required to register in the re-education program.

Some of them, including former Defense Minister Gen. Nguyen Van Hy, have been allowed to return home, but this was the first time that so many officers had been released.

Hanoi Warns on Refugees

TOKYO, Oct. 12 (AP).—North Vietnam warned yesterday that the United States faces "serious consequences" if it tries to repatriate 1,540 South Vietnamese refugees now on Guam without permission from Saigon.

A Hanoi broadcast said the action would be an encroachment on Vietnam's sovereignty but did not say what action Saigon would take if the refugees were shipped back.

After Saigon accepted Vietnamese returning from other countries, President Ford last month expressed hope that the government would also accept those from the United States. The refugees have been told they will go home later this month when repairs are completed on a Vietnamese ship docked at Guam.

"The Ford administration must see that to give permission for the Vietnamese to return to Vietnam is the sovereign right of the Vietnamese people, and the United States has no right to force the matter," the broadcast said.

Japan Opens Embassy

TOKYO, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Japan opened its embassy in Hanoi yesterday, two years after it recognized North Vietnam, the Kyodo news agency reported from Peking.

The two countries also signed an agreement for 8.5 billion yen (about $27 million) in aid to be granted by Japan, the Japanese agency said.

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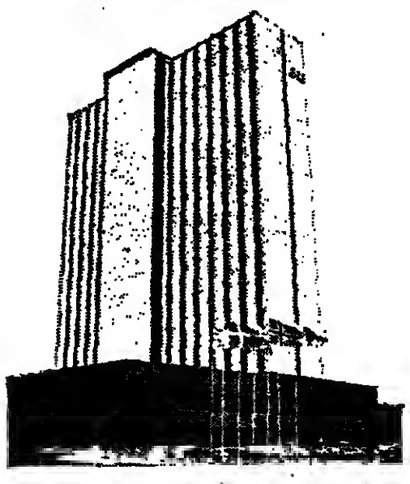

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Illiteracy, Poverty, Alienation

Iranian Officials and Scholars Warn of Nation's Social Ills

By Eric Pace

TEHRAN, Oct. 12 (NYT).—Several prominent Iranian officials and members of the academic community have warned that the government must take more effective action against such problems as illiteracy, rural poverty and social alienation.

In developing countries, "governing elites are obviously vulnerable to popular disaffection," said deputy minister of the interior, Jamshid Alimard, said in a paper written jointly with Cyrus Hashi, a professor of political science at Tehran University.

They added: "The contrast between the days when the problems of Tehran politics centered around 'meat and bread' and today, faced with the pressures of an ever more demanding society, is alarming."

The warnings, in language that was unusually frank by Iranian standards, were scattered among two dozen papers prepared for the discussions at an international symposium called "Iran: Past, Present and Future" that was held Sept. 15-19 at Persepolis in southern Iran. All the papers were written in English.

The significance that the government attached to the papers was underscored in an opening address delivered by Empress Farah, the consort of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi. She acknowledged that Iran was "traumatized by the conflicting winds of tradition and change" and said that she hoped the studies would better acquaint their readers "with the results of our endeavors toward the achievement of progress."

The papers' authors continually warned about such problems as strains in Iran's social fabric, weaknesses in its administrative system and what was called "excessive centralization" in the government.

A particularly vehement critic, Normoz Farhat, vice-chancellor of Iran's Farabi University, said that the country's middle class "is displaying a gradual moral breakdown which is quite alarming."

"Respect for one's fellow man, for decency, honesty and the law, has been diminishing," he charged, adding: "The resultant spiritual bankruptcy is perhaps the most serious threat to the fabric of Iranian society."

Mr. Farhat's paper and the others were labeled as the authors' personal opinions and, although they included much praise of the government, they also made skeptical and self-critical points that contrasted with views expressed recently by the Shah.

In a recent interview, the Shah denied as "ridiculous" allegations that the gap between rich and poor in Iran was rapidly widening. Such assertions were made at the Persepolis symposium, which was organized by the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies in cooperation with the Iranian government.

The Shah asserted that "the only negative thing existing in the country is just the terrorists, which are manipulated by international subversion. So this is not a problem, because the rest of the nation is as one."

But Mr. Elahi and Gholamreza Afkhami, a deputy minister of the interior, wrote in a joint paper that "widespread illiteracy prevents large sectors of the society from meaningful political participation."

Ismail Ajami, a professor of sociology at Pahlevi University, observed: "The problem of farm laborers, who constitute some 25 per cent of the rural population in Iran and who have been deprived of the advantages of the land-reform program, deserves serious research and public action."

Sara Murphy, 91, Dies; Patron of Writers in 1920s

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (NYT).—Sara Murphy, 91, widow of Gerald Murphy and the model for Nicole in F. Scott Fitzgerald's "Tender Is the Night," has died in the Arlington (Va.) Hospital.

Mrs. Murphy and her husband were friends and patrons of scores of artists and writers, especially during the 1920s, when they lived in Paris and on the Riviera. Mr. Murphy, who died in 1964, was a painter and later president of the Mark Cross Co. of New York. He had a flat in Paris and a home at Cap d'Antibes called the Villa America.

In her years in France, Mrs. Murphy was a close friend of Fitzgerald and his wife, Zelda, who frequently visited the Riviera. The novelist once told Mr. Murphy that "Tender Is the Night," which he dedicated to the Murphys, "was inspired by Sara and you, and the way I feel about you both, and the last part of it is Zelda and me because you and Sara are the same people as Zelda and me."

Mrs. Murphy was born Sara Wiborg in Cincinnati on Nov. 7, 1883. She and Mr. Murphy married in 1916.

In France, she was a friend of such writers as Ernest Hemingway, Dorothy Parker and John Dos Passos. Her artist friends included Pablo Picasso and Fernand Léger.

Ecuador Drops Trial of Officers

QUITO, Ecuador, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Legal proceedings against 27 Ecuadoran Army officers accused of taking part in an armed rebellion against the government were abandoned today.

President Guillermo Rodrigues Lara ordered that eight of the accused and two defense lawyers be sent into exile in Panama. Nineteen other accused were set free.

Information Secretary Milton Alava said that the 10 were flown early today to Panama. They included two generals and six colonels accused of leading the Aug. 31 rebellion in which 22 people died. The leader of the rebellion, Gen. Raul Gonzales, and others who took part in it, were allowed to go into exile abroad after taking refuge in foreign embassies here.

The two defense lawyers, both retired generals, were deported for "promoting anti-government activities," Alava said. He did not elaborate.

French Speakers End Meeting With Appeal to Nations

AOSTA, Italy, Oct. 12 (AP).—The third conference of French-speaking ethnic minorities ended here today with Swiss, Canadian, Belgian and Italian delegates calling on their governments to revise official terms and respect those who belong to a supranational "French nation."

The delegates included their request in a final document which also called on governments to help ethnic minorities to keep their identities.

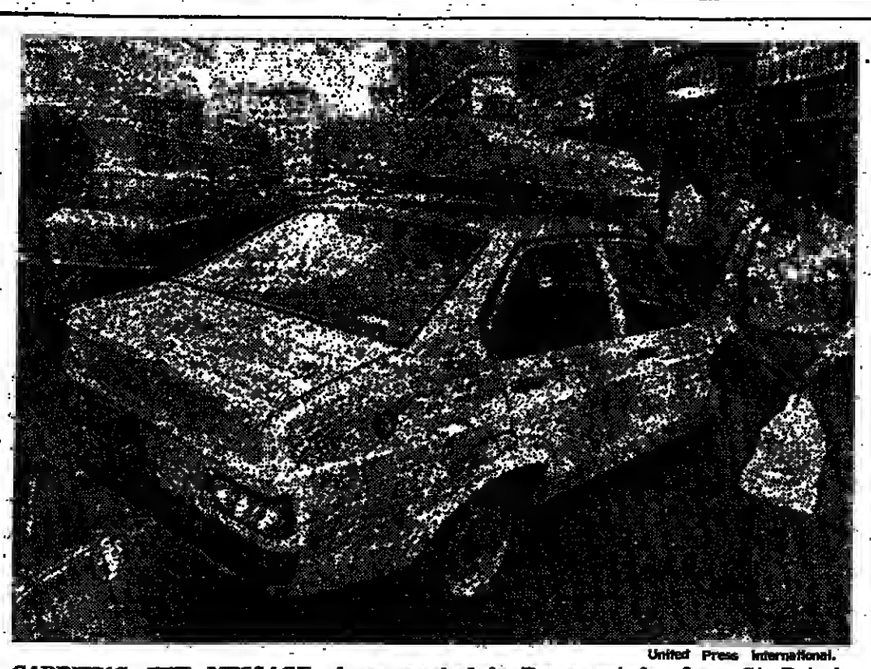
Attending the conference in Aosta, capital of Italy's French-speaking Aosta Valley, were delegations of French-speaking groups from the Jura Mountains, Bern Canton, Switzerland; the Walloon region in Belgium and the province of New Brunswick, Canada.

Canadian Pilots Protest

MONTREAL, Oct. 12 (UPI).—The Canadian Airline Pilots Association plans a 24-hour strike this week to protest the use of the French language in Quebec in air traffic communications.

The 24-hour walkout beginning next Saturday would ground domestic flights and disrupt air traffic to the United States and overseas destinations.

CALPA President Ken Maley said that the decision was reached after a breakdown in talks Thursday among members of a committee convened by the federal Ministry of Transport to seek a solution to flight safety problems in Quebec.



United Press International.

CARRYING THE MESSAGE—A car parked in Rome not far from St. Peter's Square attracts passersby who study handwritten prayers and Bible quotations.

Was Kept Alive by Machine in Ohio

Boy Succumbs 3 Weeks After Brain Died

ELYRIA, Ohio, Oct. 12 (AP).—Randal Carmen, 17, kept alive by machines for nearly three weeks after doctors said his brain had died, was declared legally dead yesterday as the controversy over use of life-support machines to keep the lungs breathing and blood circulating continued.

The youth's father, Richard Carmen of Wellington, said that he has asked his attorney to pursue the possibility of legal action. He said that he and his wife would like to spare others from "going through what we've been through."

Elyria Memorial Hospital, which had refused the request from Mr. Carmen and his wife to end life supports and let their son "die mercifully," said that he died at 2:55 a.m. yesterday.

"His heart finally gave out," Mr. Carmen said. "It was on the machine. But the heart can take only so much from the machine."

The youth lapsed into a coma Sept. 21 after being struck in the head during a neighborhood football game.

"The brain was dead. He had no brain whatsoever," Mr. Carmen said. "Clergymen, doctors, ...almost everyone I talked to agreed that where there is no brain pattern, the patient is dead."

But hospital administrator, James Brown, said, "We do everything in our power to maintain life-saving procedures regardless of the condition of the patient."

Mr. Carmen's attorney, Joseph Cirigliano, said that with the son's death the issue appeared to be "a moot point as far as the parents are concerned, but if there is some kind of action that could be sustained in the courts, I'm authorized to go ahead with it."

Mr. Carmen said that he had been informed that at least one state legislator is preparing a bill which would provide a legal definition of death in Ohio, permitting removal of life supports in such cases. A few states already have laws based on brain patterns.

The case of young Randal differed from that of Karen Quinlan, 21, of New Jersey, who has been in a coma since April, in that Randal's brain was dead, while Miss Quinlan's physicians say only that she has suffered irreparable brain damage.

Miss Quinlan's parents want her taken off life-support systems and have gone to court for permission. On Friday the state prosecutor filed an argument saying that would be the same as a premeditated killing.

Retail Price War On Gas in Britain Likely to Widen

LONDON, Oct. 12 (NYT).—A surplus of gasoline has caused a retail price war in Britain.

The fight will grow fiercer if, as expected, the basic cost of importing petroleum rises again before Christmas in line with the price increase of 10 per cent agreed upon last week by the producing countries.

Price cutting at the retail level started a few months ago and involved virtually the entire trade by last week. Gift stamps have been used liberally as ammunition in the fight.

The gasoline shortage after the Arab-Israeli war two years ago soon became a glut as the price of gasoline doubled and motorists economized on driving.

The major oil companies, led by Mobil, have been subsidizing the price war with big discounts to retailers. In some cases station owners can sell at below wholesale.

The Petroleum Retailers Association wants the government to impose a minimum price to halt the war, which, it says, is forcing stations to close at a rate of 10 a day.

According to UN Health Unit

Calcutta Street Dweller's Life Is More Stable Than Thought

By Lawrence K. Altman

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12 (NYT).—The pavement dwellers of Calcutta, who are widely regarded as among the most destitute people in the world, lead much more stable lives than previously believed, according to a study sponsored by the World Health Organization.

There are fewer of them than was thought and most have lived on the same spot for more than six years, not just a few days, according to the survey, which was sponsored as part of WHO's smallpox eradication program.

The study was conducted earlier this year when there was concern that immigrants from Bangladesh might spread smallpox among the pavement dwellers and then elsewhere in India.

According to the study, 50,000 persons live on the sidewalks of Calcutta—not 250,000, the figure long cited by city officials. They live on burlap mats, which they usually place under the overhang of a building for protection against the monsoon rains that flood the streets in summer and fall.

Same Spot

Although pavement dwellers have a reputation for being shiftless, the study found that most return in the late afternoon to the same spot, which they tend to share with their families.

There are fewer children among them than previously believed. The average family size is 4.3, or about two children to two adults, a figure considered low for India.

"Not all the pavement dwellers are down-and-outers," Beverly Spring of Toronto, who conducted the study, said in an interview. She was elaborating on her report to the Journal of Communicable Diseases, an Indian medical publication. "Some go outside to live on the pavement for convenience because there are too many others living in the same dwelling or particularly in the summer when it is too hot inside," she said.

When the monsoons come, about 20 per cent of the pavement dwellers—again a smaller number than was thought—go to rural areas to find temporary jobs. They return to Calcutta later.

Rags, Glass, Paper

Many pavement dwellers beg for a living but some hold jobs. Some are scrap pickers, visiting tea stalls and other shops where they recover used coals, for example, which they wash and sell for fuel. Others earn about 15 cents a day collecting rags, glass or paper that they sell for recycling. Still others sell fruit.

Yet most are beggars and, according to the WHO team's interviews, a hierarchy exists among them that determines strict territorial limits.

"The beggars work their way up," Miss Spring said. "The new market is a choice place to beg but a beggar doesn't go there until another beggar dies."

Those with leprosy, because of their grotesque disfigurement, generally earn the most. Miss Spring said that, for less than 15 cents a day, a pavement dweller can eat a starchy meal consisting of chapati, or bread in the style of a pancake, soup or a paste made from chipped beef flour.

At dawn, the pavement dwellers leave their rolled-up mats near to their cooking pots and walk to their jobs or to the areas where they beg.

Miss Spring said the team learned that, because most pavement dwellers were from Bihar and West Bengal states, and not from Bangladesh, as had been assumed, the danger of smallpox spreading among them was much smaller than previously believed.

Five Children Seized in Italy As Extortionists

VIGEVANO, Italy, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—The police have rounded up a gang of five children between 8 and 13, who tried to extort 12 million lire ($17,700) from a local industrialist.

The police said they were called in when a wealthy industrialist at Robbio Lomellina, near this north Italian town, received a phone call threatening a "terrible vendetta" if he did not pay up.

They set a trap at the place where he was ordered to leave the money but were shocked to catch the five children instead of the criminals they expected.

The children are too young to be punished by law, the police said.

Bolivia, Chile, Peru To Discuss Accord

LA PAZ, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Bolivia's military high command will go to Lima tomorrow for talks with its counterparts in Peru and Chile on a nonaggression pact.

The air force commander, Gen. Oscar Adriazola, said it will be the first military summit meeting of the three countries, which are all ruled by military officers.

Bangladesh Arrests 69

LONDON, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Sixty-nine persons have been arrested in Bangladesh and unauthorized firearms recovered in police raids, according to Bangladesh radio, monitored here last night.

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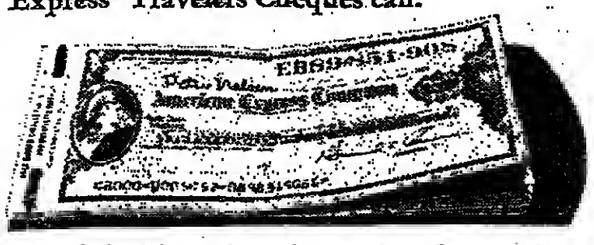

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PARIS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1975

A Growing Kremlin Burden

Russia's Consumer Woes

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW (WP).—A crowd of shoppers blocked the entrance to Moscow's main market the other day and passersby craned their necks to see what precious commodity was causing the fuss.

They saw a table piled high with an item that truly has been in short supply lately: toilet paper.

Until only a few years ago, Russians would routinely adapt daily newspapers to serve bathroom purposes but they have started to expect something better. Using Pravda or Izvestia still represents a saving but the practice is widely regarded now as *ne kulturny*—uncivilized.

The shortage of so basic a household item is indicative of two significant facts about the Soviet economy at the end of another five-year plan. First, it is still unable to meet many consumer demands involving commodities that Westerners take for granted. Second, shoppers are increasingly less inclined to make do with low-grade or makeshift substitutes.

These are not new developments but they take on more urgency each year and especially now as the Russians prepare for the 25th Communist party congress in February—an occasion at which the country's leadership and policies will be subject to review.

Living Standard

After decades in which defense and heavy industry drew undisputed first priority here, raising the Soviet standard of living was the explicit goal of the five-year plan that began in 1971. Judging from material appearing in the Soviet press these days, a better living standard is certain to be the focus of the plan scheduled for release before the congress convenes.

The Soviet leadership recognizes that the sacrifices of the postwar and cold war years, when Russians mainly lived in crowded little rooms sharing kitchen and bath with four or five other families, must now steadily give way to relative comfort—particularly since the Kremlin maintains that tensions in the world are diminishing because of its détente policies.

Paychecks have increased, supposedly, an average of about 20 per cent since 1970. But money alone is not enough.

Warehouses from one end of the country to the other are filled with goods that Russians simply will not buy. The newspaper Sotsialistichiskaya Industria reported recently, for instance, that the Red Star shoe company had received 1,700 complaints about the quality of its shoes from stores trying unsuccessfully to sell them.

Almost daily in the press there are similar examples of such waste, serving to clog the marketplace and frustrate the consumer.

The essentially political message in the long columns of figures being drawn up in government ministries is that the Soviet people can expect further improvement in their lifestyle. That will be the message, not only of the five-year plan, but also of a new 15-year forecast.

Quality Needed

There will be more of everything promised. That has been the rule since the first five-year plan was introduced in 1928. The difference will be the overriding emphasis on quality. "It won't be enough to make 5 million buttons and be satisfied," a Western expert explained. "Now they will have to make 6 or 7 million buttons, in two or three shapes, and they have to be better made."

Yet if that objective is to be achieved, extreme sluggishness and shoddiness have to be overcome in industry and agriculture. Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev put the situation this way in a remarkably blunt speech in June:

"Enhancing the quality of our work has become the key problem for the development of our national economy.

"We must make fuller use of existing production capacities, more quickly introduce progressive technology into use and reduce the waste of raw materials. Understandably, all this is a difficult matter but it must be done," the Communist chief declared.

Having the problems identified so thoroughly, the enormous challenge is to solve them within essentially the same economic framework that created them. The Kremlin's stepped-up exhortations for performance indicate that modest efforts, begun a few years ago, to streamline bureaucracy and consolidate small and less profitable enterprises, have not had the desired effect.

Labor Pool

The Russians are less and less able to rely on the strategy that accounted for most of the country's steady growth in the 1940s and 1950s. Then, a seemingly limitless supply of labor could be used in a vast capital-investment program designed to make the country the leading producer of steel and cement that it is today.

But the labor force is no longer expanding at the rate it was. And in any event, sheer bulk of manpower alone does not meet the requirements of an economy growing sensitive to consumers.

"It is perhaps easier," U.S. economist Keith Bush wrote recently, "to double the output of pig iron than to double the sales of fashionable shoes, once a certain level of supply and of consumer sophistication has been attained."

Indeed, the Russians have failed in the last five years to shift the basic emphasis of the economy from heavy industry to manufactured products, as they had promised. This year, for example, the goal for growth in the old steel-cement-pig-iron sector of the economy was set at 7 per cent, while the expansion goal for consumer goods was 6 per cent. It had been promised that a greater percentage increase in consumer items than in construction materials would be sought.

In announcing these figures last December, Soviet Deputy Premier Nikolai Baibakov admitted glumly: "The targets set by the directives of the 24th party congress on the production of consumer goods proved unreachable."

Aside from the deficiencies that Mr. Brezhnev said had to be corrected, the rising standard of living has been hampered by bad luck.

Despite enormous outlays of money to upgrade agriculture and improve the working conditions of farmers during the last decade, the economy still takes an overall pounding when bad weather produces a poor harvest, as it did in 1972 and again this year.

U.S. Grain

To reduce the risky dependence on nature, the Russians seem to be on the verge of signing a long-term grain agreement with the United States which will assure a relatively stable supply of food in the next five years.

The price of this luxury, however, is an admission that the Russians still cannot feed themselves.

Whatever else Moscow does in the years ahead to achieve its quality and quantity goals, experts say that the most important objective must be to improve labor productivity somehow. The main reason consumer output fell so short in this planning period was very simply that workers did not do enough.

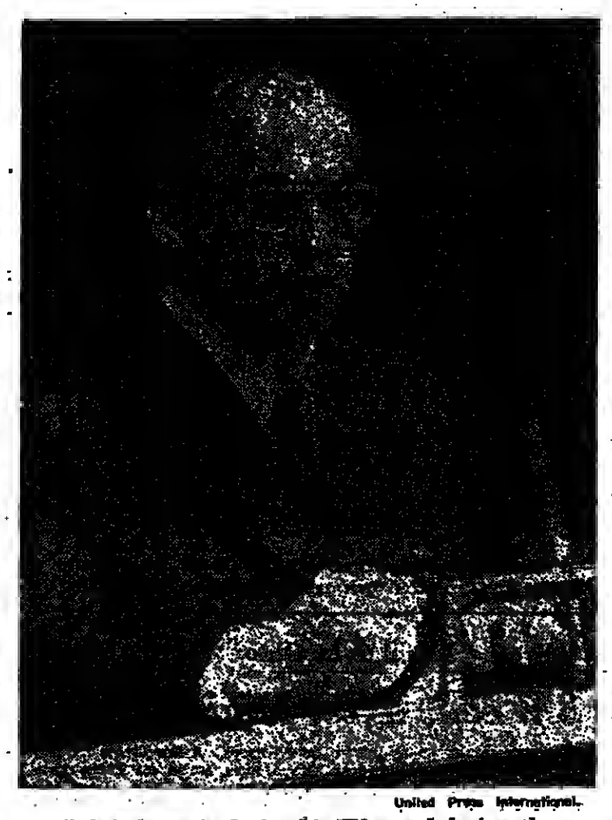
Productivity rose only 26.4 per cent instead of the 29 per cent it was supposed to. And according to a CIA report last year, "labor productivity in Soviet industry is only about half the U.S. level."

"Until the Soviet worker puts his back into his work," a Western economist observed not long ago, "consumer goods worth buying will be in short supply."

The Russians can be expected to increase their purchases of technology and automation from abroad. And to help finance these transactions, Moscow will have to continue its exploitation of resources such as oil, manganese and iron ore for sale to the West.

This means that the Kremlin has a continuing stake in world stability and détente.

In a sense, those crowds at the market clamoring for toilet paper and other consumer goods are helping world peace.



United Press International.

Luis Echeverria during his UN speech last week.

On Third World Stage

Emergence of Echeverria

By Stanley Meisler

MEXICO CITY.—A surprising aspect of the growing debate about a new world economic order is the man who is emerging as one of the spokesmen for the Third World, President Luis Echeverria of Mexico.

The State Department has prided itself for so long on what policy-makers call "the special relationship" between the United States and Mexico that the Third World rhetoric and activity of the Mexican President must come as a shock.

For decades, Mexico has had a foreign policy that hardly looked beyond the United States. But that has changed.

In 1973, President Echeverria proposed that the United Nations adopt a "charter of economic rights and duties of states." Despite the negative votes of the United States and five other industrialized countries and the abstentions of 10 others, the UN General Assembly approved such a charter last December. The charter is a blueprint for what the Third World wants in a new economic order.

Last year, President Echeverria proposed the creation of a Latin American economic system, excluding the United States, that would encourage economic integration and attempt to increase and protect the prices of Latin America's raw materials. Such a system has been accepted by 25 Latin American nations and should be in operation before the end of the year.

A few weeks ago, while in Egypt, President Echeverria proposed the creation of a Third World development system which would support the price of raw materials and help market them.

And last week at the United Nations, Mr. Echeverria announced that Mexico has decreed an exclusive economic zone extending 200 nautical miles from its coasts, far beyond the exclusive fishing zone of 12 nautical miles that Mexico proclaimed in 1966.

At the same time, he warned developing countries against indulging in revolutionary "mythology," radical oratory and moralizing.

There are cynics who insist that all this activity has less to do with the problems of the Third World than with the personal ambitions of Mr. Echeverria. They say that he is trying to succeed Kurt Waldheim as secretary-general of the UN next year.

Unjust Interests

"Nothing could be more false," Mr. Echeverria said in his annual state-of-the-union message last year. "Those who claim this to be true have no motive other than discrediting Mexico's foreign policy. They make this claim because the integrity of our positions affects unjust vested interests."

It is no secret that the 53-year-old energetic President, who cannot succeed himself, would like a useful, prestigious job when he gives up the presidency next year. The secretary-general's post would be just right. But it would be a misreading of both Mexico and Mr. Echeverria to think that his politics are a result of such ambitions.

Mr. Echeverria's policies are aimed mainly at breaking or at least weakening Mexico's dependence on the United States. In at least a psychological way, he has already done this to some extent by drawing Mexico away from its special relationship and pushing it into a prominent place among Third World countries that oppose the economic policies of the United States. From an economic point of view, however, Mexico's dependence on the United States has not changed.

Like Mexico, most countries of the Third World are dependent in one way or another on the economies of the industrialized nations. But the relationship with the United States has also made Mexico richer and more industrialized than the other developing countries. Mexico is hardly a typical Third World country and, in fact, may be hurt more than helped—at least in the short run—by a new economic order.

Operation Intercept

The problem of dependence has been driven home to Mr. Echeverria more than once. In 1969, Richard Nixon, then president, ordered the setting up of Operation Intercept—a thorough searching of every person and car crossing the border from Mexico. The delays damaged tourism and commerce in Mexico and were obviously designed to teach the Mexican government a lesson for failing to stop the export of drugs to the United States. After 10 days, the Mexicans gave in and agreed to take part in a strong, U.S.-directed campaign against drugs.

In 1971, during Mr. Echeverria's first year as president, Mr. Nixon devalued the American dollar and imposed a surcharge on all imports into the United States. It hurt many countries but it hurt Mexico most of all, and it was imposed by the United States without any consideration for its so-called special relationship.

Mexico's principal business partner is the United States. Last year, for example, Mexico bought 62 per cent of its imports from the United States and sold 58 per cent of its exports there. In all—including income from tourists—Mexico earned more than 65 per cent of its foreign exchange from the United States.

It is these kinds of statistics that persuaded Mr. Echeverria to become the most traveled president in Mexican history, to seek new markets throughout the world and to try to become a spokesman for the Third World. His charter of economic rights and duties of states became the touchstone of his new policy and Mr. Echeverria journeyed throughout the world seeking support for it.

The UN General Assembly approved it last year over the objections of the United States, West Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Britain and Luxembourg, Austria, Canada, Spain, France, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Norway and the Netherlands objected enough to abstain.

Better Markets

In general, the charter is a plea for development of the Third World through higher prices and better markets for its exports, increased industrialization and control over multinational corporations.

Two clauses provoked the main objections from developed countries. One gives every country the right to expropriate foreign property at a level of compensation deemed adequate by its own laws. The other gives countries the right to organize associations of producers of primary products, such as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The evidence is strong that Mr. Echeverria did not intend to antagonize the United States with the charter. In fact, he even hoped the United States would vote for it.

After a day of meetings between Presidents Echeverria and Ford at the Arizona-Sonora border a year ago, Mr. Ford told Mr. Echeverria at a news conference that the charter "has very great merit and very great support, and I compliment you for it."

In less than two months, however, the United States voted against the charter at the UN.

The charter and Mr. Echeverria's role in the Third World need to be put in perspective. The Mexican government does not want to discourage foreign investment by taking over private property without paying full compensation. Moreover, the Mexican government knows that any Third World blow to the economy of the United States hurts Mexico even more than the United [illegible]

But the debate over world economic order is not always based on economic sense. Third World countries have a need to assert their independence, unite for strength, call attention to injustices and hope for reform. That psychological need is as important for Mexico as for the poorer countries. That is why Mr. Echeverria is expressing it.

© Los Angeles Times.

New Dialogue by Industrial, Developing Nations

By James Goldsborough

PARIS (IHT).—Six months after the first meeting between industrialized and developing countries collapsed here amid name-calling and recrimination, the 10-member group is ready to try again when negotiations resume today.

Last time it was Algeria and the United States which, as spokesmen for each group, showed that differences were too great for any meaningful negotiations on future relations.

The United States, which with Japan and the European Economic Community represents the industrialized world at this meeting, wanted to talk about energy and energy prices, while Algeria came as spokesman for the Third World and its raw materials.

"Is there any common measure," the Algerian delegate asked on April 15, the day the conference broke up, "between nations that have to lower temperatures and give up cars on Sundays and nations with hundreds of millions of dying human beings?"

During the six months that followed, there was some softening of positions as the participants came to understand that problems of energy, raw materials, financing and development between the industrial and developing worlds were too important to be lost in rhetoric.

The other nations meeting here include Brazil, India, Zaire, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Venezuela and Algeria. They will meet for several days to name the 27 participants, draw up the agenda and set up the four commissions whose work will begin when the main negotiations start in December.

No one knows how long those negotiations will last but the task of the participants will be to lay down the rules governing relations between the "haves" and the "have-nots" for years to come.

Reconvening of the meeting was made possible when the United States changed its policy and showed a willingness to broaden the negotiations beyond the area of energy. In a speech last month at the UN, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger spelled out the new U.S. position, accepting the essential compromise setting up separate commissions on energy, raw materials, financing and development.

One issue that remains to be settled is the interaction among the commissions and whether work in any one of them could continue if progress in another was impossible.

In his UN speech, Mr. Kissinger made it clear that the United States had dropped some of its earlier reservations on reaching long-term agreements with the developing nations.

Some of the points Mr. Kissinger made include:

- That a monetary facility be established to stabilize the export earnings of developing countries.
- That consumer-producer forums be established for every "key" commodity, with copper given priority.
- That Washington would support agreements on tin, coffee, cocoa and sugar.
- That the developing countries should be given trade preferences.
- That institutions be set up to assist developing countries in industrialization, supply technical aid and promote development.

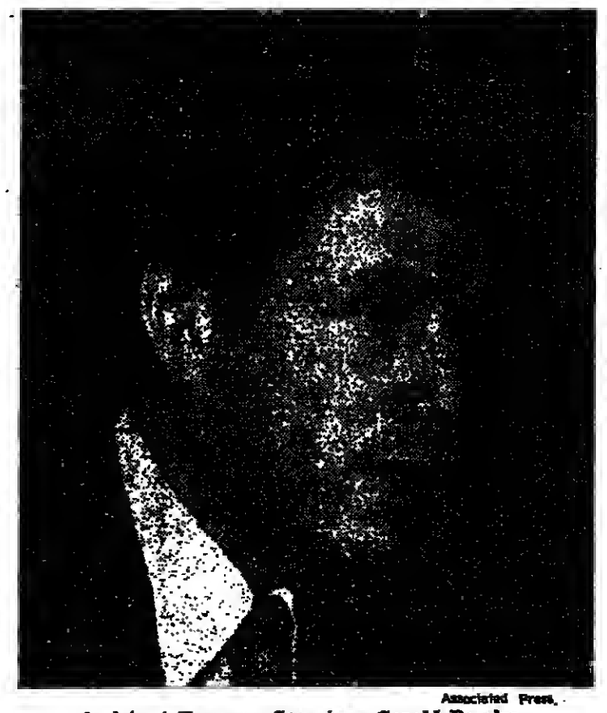
Commenting on these proposals during a visit here recently, Gerald Parsky, assistant U.S. Treasury secretary, said: "Clearly the United States has made a sincere effort to discuss what the others wanted."

For the United States, however, the commission on energy will get much of the attention. When this meeting first was proposed by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing a year ago, it represented an effort to bring oil producers and consumers together following the oil embargo and price crisis of 1973-1974.

"The meeting failed last time," explained Mr. Parsky, "because some people thought the oil consumers wanted to destroy OPEC [the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries]. But we are not out to destroy OPEC. We are willing to discuss all the problems of the producing countries."

Mr. Parsky said it was not only that the U.S. attitude had changed in the last six months, but also that there had been a general evolution. "We are not living in a world today that can be dominated by any one country. It can no longer be thought of as a two, three or five-sided system," he said.

One problem that surfaced unexpectedly was that of British participation. Britain, to the consternation of its EEC partners, announced that it would not be represented by a single EEC delegation, and instead sought separate status at the winter conference. The proposal has been opposed by Britain's other energy partners in the West.



Associated Press.

Assistant Treasury Secretary Gerald Parsky.

Women in Public Office—A Growing Force in the U.S.

By Ginny Pitt

NEW YORK (AP).—The governor of Connecticut, a former member of the U.S. House of Representatives, has been mentioned as a possible vice-presidential candidate.

The lieutenant governor of New York State demanded and got twice as much money for the operation of that office as the previous lieutenant governor.

The citizens of Walthourville, Ga., elected the mayor and the five city councilors this year after the six officials were successful in obtaining incorporation for the municipality.

The mayor, councilors, governor and lieutenant governor have one thing in common: They are women.

More women than ever are entering politics. And more of them are planning careers in government.

The power base of women in U.S. politics is strongest at the bottom. A woman has not reached the presidency—yet. There has been no female vice-president either. But a Cabinet member, a governor, a lieutenant governor, four ambassadors, seven federal court judges, 18 U.S. representatives, 51 statewide elected officials, 65 mayors, 610 state legislators and thousands of county and municipal officials are women.

"In the past, the women in local government positions were middle-aged mothers who were generally active in civic affairs. When their children grew up and left home, these women sort of considered it their crowning glory to serve as a school board member or city councilor and had no other political aspirations," said Freddi Weschler, political-action coordinator for the National Women's Political Caucus.

"But a lot of younger women are now entering politics and planning on it as a career. They see municipal and state offices as a stepping stone to higher office," she said.

Lowest Rung

It is not known exactly how many women hold positions on the lowest rung of the political ladder—municipal or county office—but about 14 per cent of the mayors registered with the U.S. Conference of Mayors are women, according to the caucus's public affairs director, Gene Russell.

He said it is difficult to determine the increase in the number of women mayors because such records were not kept in the past, "but I would guess that it has dramatically increased in the last couple of years," he said.

In Walthourville, Mayor Lyndol Anderson and all five city councilors had been appointed by the legislature after they obtained incorporation for the municipality of 413 persons. The six women were elected to four-year terms last year by voters who apparently approved of the way they were running things.

Of the 65 women listed in conference records as mayors, some head small municipalities. But many medium-sized cities and several larger cities have female chief executives, including San Antonio, Texas, with a population of 654,152. San Antonio's mayor is Lila Cockrell.

The governmental unit most likely to be a springboard to national political office is a state legislature. Many U.S. congressmen are veterans of their state general assemblies and, of about 7,500 state lawmakers in the nation, 610 are women. In 1969, 306 state legislators were women.

State Rep. Colleen House Engler of Bay City, Mich., is at 23, one of the youngest state legislators in the nation. She said she has doubts about how quickly women can rise in the political structure.

Men's Viewpoint

Mrs. Engler, a Republican who had been elected in a special poll to fill a vacancy and who was re-elected to a full two-year term last November, said the most difficult thing for women in politics is achieving positions of leadership. She and some of the other nine women in the Michigan House plan to run for legislative leadership posts, "but it's really difficult because men in politics won't vote for a woman in a leadership position," she said.

Some men in politics have been mentioning Connecticut Gov. Ella Grasso as a potential candidate in the wide-open Democratic race for next year despite her public denials that she is seeking the vice-presidential nomination.

Last November, Mrs. Grasso, 55, became the first woman in the nation to be elected governor without succeeding her husband.

Apology Given

In New York, Lt. Gov. Mary Krupsak, the only woman in the country in such a post, criticized Gov. Hugh Carey for failing to appoint more women to state posts. Gov. Carey, saying "I'll try not to be such a male chauvinist," apologized publicly to his lieutenant.

Mrs. Krupsak insisted upon and received $618,000 for the operation of her office, twice the amount accorded her male predecessor.

On the federal level, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Carla Hills became the first woman Cabinet member in 20 years when she was sworn in last March. The U.S. ambassadors to Ghana, Luxembourg, Zambia and Togo are women, and seven women are federal judges.

The 18 women members of the House of Representatives are among the most visible women in U.S. government. After last year's elections, which increased the female membership in the House by two, the women announced that they would work together as often as possible, regardless of party lines, to promote legislation for women, with high priority being given laws on child care, welfare and education.

Lt. Gov. Mary Krupsak

Gov. Ella Grasso.

Energy Partners Snub U.K. Bid to Represent Itself

PARIS, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Britain's bid for its own seat at the proposed conference of oil consumer and producer nations has found no support from its partners in the International Energy Agency.

The agency chairman, Etienne Davignon, told a press conference that Common Market, Japanese and U.S. officials had shown no enthusiasm for any change in the seating arrangements at the conference, which is scheduled to open in December.

Britain created a furor last week when it announced that it wanted to have separate representation at the conference. Under previous plans, Britain would have been part of the European Economic Community delegation.

British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan asserted that, because of its oil fields in the North Sea, his country had a special position and did not want to be represented solely by the EEC.

Congress Given Ford Plan on U.S. Energy Authority

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (NYT).—President Ford has sent Congress a plan for a $100-billion government corporation to help finance projects to make the United States independent of foreign sources of energy by 1985.

Projects that could be supported by the authority, according to a White House "fact sheet," would include the construction of coal gasification or liquefaction plants, the production of oil from shale, the development of a solar-energy utility and the support of conventional technologies such as those used to enrich uranium or process spent fuel from nuclear reactors for reuse of its plutonium.

In pursuit of these goals, the plan sent to Congress Friday said, the authority would be empowered to guarantee loans, make its own loans or direct investments, or create wholly-owned subsidiaries that could undertake specific energy projects.

The authority would have capital stock of $25 billion, subscribed to by the government, and would be authorized to raise $75 billion by issuing notes, debentures, bonds or other obligations.

The authority would be governed by a five-member board appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The legislation has developed so much opposition that the chances for its approval by Congress are regarded as dim.

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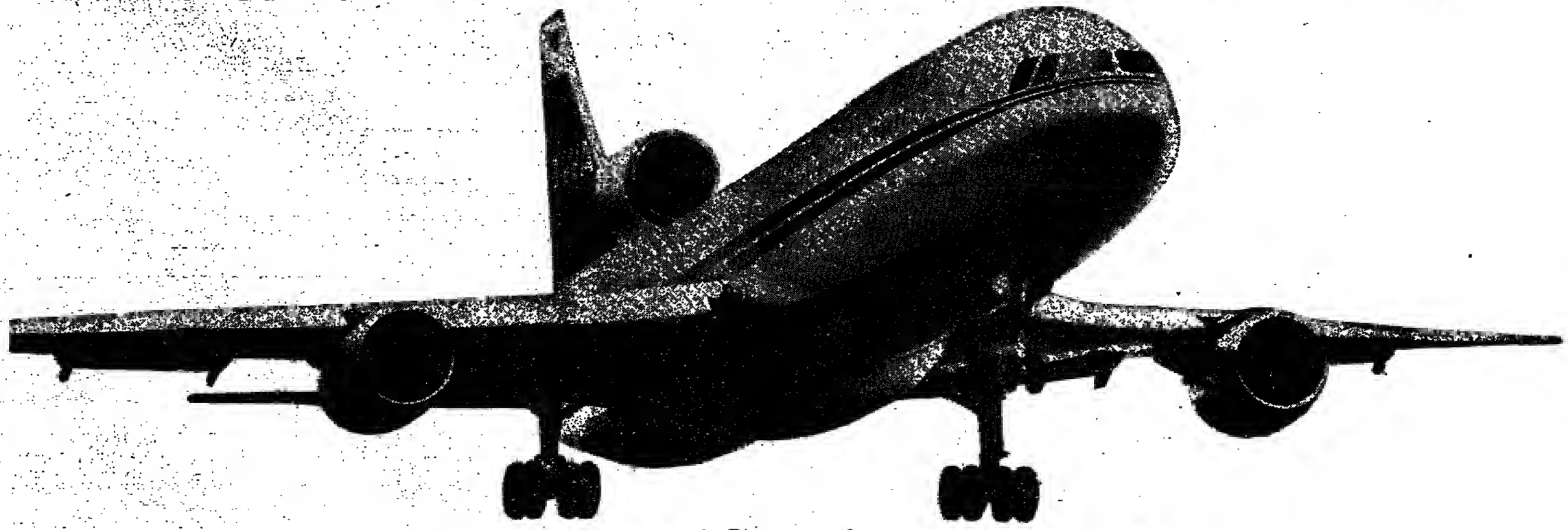

Trans World Service from TWA.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 8— Monday, October 13, 1975 *

The Sinai Accord

Nearly two years of intermittent and frustrating negotiations have now come to fruition in the Sinai peninsula. For the first time in three decades, Egypt and Israel are implementing a contract for coexistence dictated by their respective national interests rather than by any immediate military pressures.

This broad political significance of the interim Sinai pact was all but ignored in the five weeks of congressional and public debate, which ended in overwhelming Senate ratification Thursday.

Not surprisingly, most of the controversy centered on the American commitment to dispatch as neutrals a contingent of 200 civilians to operate early-warning stations between the Egyptian and Israeli lines. The vast majority of Congress wisely saw through all the scare talk about "another Vietnam" and recognized this commitment in its true limited character: a technical peacekeeping function, desired by both sides, to help insure that war between Israel and Egypt—whether deliberate or accidental—ceased to be a practical policy option for either side.

Beyond this corps of technicians and a six-year contingency plan to provide oil to Israel if all other supplies fail, the Sinai accord contains no other legal commitments of the U.S. government. Other provisions in the various memoranda submitted for congressional inspection constitute statements of intent or agreed guidelines for future diplomatic efforts.

In most cases they are simply a codification of what this and previous administrations have been doing anyway. They pledge sympathetic consideration for the economic and military aid requests judged necessary for Israel's security, and contain broad agreement to consult with the Israeli government on various diplomatic moves which may come up.

One new element is an administration pledge to consider supplying military aid to Egypt, after two decades of embargo. This, like the assistance that has been requested by Israel, must yet pass through intensive congressional scrutiny.

The strongest critics of the package which Secretary of State Kissinger put together in his months of shuttle diplomacy argue that the interim agreement might stifle—instead of promote—further moves toward a general settlement.

By their reasoning, Egyptian President Sadat has so separated himself from the bulk of the Arab world that his moderating influence will be ignored; the Israelis, for their part, will have no further incentive to compromise, so secure have they become in political and material support from the United States.

The best way for the administration to prove these critics wrong is to move ahead promptly into the broader diplomatic efforts that both sides agree are necessary. Once the potential dividends of President Sadat's moderate approach become apparent to the other Arab forces involved, including the Palestinians, Egypt's isolation will fade.

And once the Israelis see that even their strongest supporters in the administration and Congress also favor improving this country's relations with the Arab world, they will recognize that promises of support do not constitute license to sit tight and do nothing further toward a negotiated settlement.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

'Now Let's Roll Him.'

The Limits of Pressure

A sour experiment in the diplomacy of pressure has ended with the House decision to permit American arms again to flow to Turkey. The embargo had been imposed nine months earlier in reaction to Turkey's intervention on Cyprus—an intervention which in scope and duration went far beyond Ankara's legitimate claim to protect the long-oppressed Turkish-Cypriot minority. Far from forcing the Turks to loosen their grip, however, the embargo activated a visceral Turkish nationalism and induced Ankara to stand firm. It also spurred Turkey to close American bases on its territory and to question its whole postwar Western orientation. At home, the embargo produced a harsh confrontation between Congress, which until a week ago supported it, and the executive, which never stopped opposing it. Gathering congressional dismay and executive pressure finally brought it to an end.

Now what? On Cyprus, the Turks no longer have an excuse to avoid making the territorial concessions which alone can lead to a negotiated political settlement between the Greek and Turkish communities. Greeks fear that Turkey, freed from the embargo, will be all the more defiant. But the Turks can't be allowed to hang on. They have a bargaining advantage great enough to ensure that Turkish Cypriots will be safe and fairly treated in a new federation. All nations should give the United Nations secretary-general the full support he needs to bring this result about. The United States did, finally, last month.

In Turkey a new political equation is being written. Their aroused and wounded pride will surely make the Turks harder bargainers in any new agreement struck over the American bases. Washington, by fighting so hard for the bases, cannot have failed to give Ankara a new appreciation of the strength of its hand. Whether the postwar American-Turkish alliance was merely an anti-Communist match of passing convenience, and whether it can now be changed into a more mature partnership, remains to be determined. With Greece, too, the United States must pay close heed to ensure an old friendship is kept fresh on both sides.

The embargo episode indicates the limits of pressure in a context in which local nationalism is inflamed to the point of making compromise politically impossible. That the President and Congress were divided on the embargo vitiated its impact by giving Turkey reason to hope it would be removed, but the fundamental fact precluding compromise and promoting diplomatic escalation was that Turkish pride was engaged. The real answer to that, of course, is to avoid situations which so engage a small nation's pride. In this instance, the "original sin" was the Athens-instigated Greek-Cypriot coup of July, 1974. The United States, by failing either to heed timely warnings that the coup was coming or to act vigorously to reverse it when it came, all but made inevitable the limited Turkish intervention which followed and which then became an outright invasion and a continuing occupation. The Cyprus situation would never have exploded as it did if then-President Nixon and Secretary of State Kissinger had acted wisely at the start.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Sakharov's Nobel Prize

The award, needless to say, reflects international support for Sakharov's struggle for basic human rights.

It is nothing less than irony that the award for the Soviet Union's leading dissident came after the Soviet Union promise at the European Security Conference in Helsinki to respect human rights, belief, conscience and faith.

The Kremlin reacted to the award by declaring it is anti-Soviet and that the Nobel Prize committee was clearly politically motivated.

However, even if the Soviet system is in no condition presently to go so far as (fully) to absorb democratic freedom and basic human rights, its goal should be the achievement of these rights and not the maintenance of the status quo.

We would like to regard the significance of the award as lying in the support of the Nobel Prize committee for the dissident Soviet intelligentsia. . . .

—From Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo).

* * *

The Nobel Prize to Sakharov is perhaps the Scandinavians' masterpiece, as it has been awarded at a crucial time when intellectuals are more than ever threatened in the Soviet Union, when the West has to recover its balance and not to let itself be too much deluded by the Helsinki mermaids . . . The Kremlin leaders once again have their backs against the wall. They tried in vain to intimidate Solzhenitsyn by forbidding him to receive his Nobel Prize for literature . . . Since then, there has been Helsinki and the accords on the free circulation of people and ideas, but will they let Sakharov go to Oslo? What is extraordinary in the destiny of Sakharov is that he could also have been awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics.

—From l'Aurore (Paris).

* * *

It is an irony that the award of a Nobel Peace Prize should produce an immediate increase in East-West tension. Yet when the recipient is Professor Andrei Sakharov, Russia's famous nuclear scientist, latterly turned full time Soviet dissident, the reaction is as understandable as the choice.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

* * *

It will be a miracle if Mr. Brezhnev and his comrades see in this award anything but another provocation. This means, when one comes to think of it, that it will be a miracle if they have the least intention of honoring the human rights clauses of the Helsinki agreement.

—From The Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 13, 1900

WASHINGTON, D.C.—General Miles, commanding the United States Army, will, in his annual report to the secretary of war, renew his recommendation for the further use of the automobile in the army. There are now at Fort Myer, Va., three automobiles, but they have not proved quite satisfactory, on account of lack of facilities for recharging them with electricity.

Fifty Years Ago

October 13, 1925

WASHINGTON.—The Washington Senators are now very close to winning the World Series from the Pittsburgh Pirates. They lead by three games to two. On Sunday, they won by a score of 4 to 3. Monday, the old master Walter Johnson shut the Pirates out 4 to 0. But yesterday the Pirates gamely fought back and won the game by a score of 6-3 and kept alive.

'The American Commonwealth'

By James Reston

NEW YORK—In 1888, when Lord Bryce wrote his classic volumes on "The American Commonwealth," he thought America was sailing "a summer sea" and setting a course of responsible liberty that would be a model for the world. Now Irving Kristol and Nathan Glazer have produced a thoughtful and troubling 10th anniversary issue of The Public Interest, which looks at "The American Commonwealth—1976" and finds that the seas are stormy and the outlook for liberty and democracy are bleak and distressing.

"What have we learned?" Daniel Moynihan asks in his introduction to this provocative analysis of our first 200 years. We have learned, alas, he suggests, that neither liberty nor democracy is prospering in the world, that neither would seem to have a future as auspicious as their past.

The most important fact about the American political experiment almost a century after Lord Bryce's summer seas, Moynihan says, is that the world in general has rejected our democratic model and turned away from our course.

Happy Pessimist

Bryce thought that America's institutions were the answer to mankind's longings, "towards which, as by a law of fate, the rest of civilized mankind are forced to move." Moynihan, now our ambassador to the United Nations, former U.S. ambassador to India, and the happiest pessimist in the government today, concludes rather sadly that Bryce was wrong.

"To the contrary," he says, "liberal democracy on the American model tends to the condition of the monarchy in the 19th century: a holdover form of government, one which persists in isolated or peculiar places here and there, and may even serve well enough for special circumstances, but which has simply no relevance to the future. It is where the world was, not where it is going. . ."

The authors of this remarkable "public interest" survey of our history—Robert Nisbet, Martin Diamond, Nathan Glazer, Irving Kristol, Samuel Huntington, Seymour Lipset, James Wilson, Aaron Wildavsky and Daniel Bell—are not crying for a world that is gone, but are trying to define where we are 200 years after the Declaration, and where we're going. They ask awkward questions.

Has popular democracy gone too far? Have our expectations outrun our resources? Have the spirit of protest, the muckraking impulse to expose got out of hand? Will life bear in any society all this endless psychological analysis, when the old faith and values of the republic in Bryce's days are gone?

Decline of Unity

On the whole, their answers are not reassuring. They see the decline of unity and even of patriotism in the nation; the erosion of respect for parents, teachers, and all the other old values of the past. Clearly the predominant trends of the last generation trouble them and make them anxious about the future of democracy and even the security of the republic.

Sam Huntington, for example, notes the predominant trends of the sixties: the challenges to the authority of established political, social and economic institutions. The reaction against the concentration of power in the executive branch of the federal government. The emergence of public interest lobbying groups with their increased concern for the rights of minority groups: blacks, chicanos and women. And a pervasive criticism of those who possess or are even thought to possess excessive wealth or power. In short, the spirit of protest, the spirit of equality, and the impulse to expose and correct inequities, much of it good and long overdue, are abroad in the land, but at the same time almost seem to be overloading the democratic process, and bringing the cities, particularly New York, to the verge of bankruptcy.

When we search for the answer to this pickle, as all thoughtful men and women are doing these days, some conclude that the American political system is wrong, others that the whole capitalistic system is wrong, but the guess here, as Lord Bryce suggested in the first place, is that the fault, and maybe the remedy, lies in the quality of our leadership.

When Bryce wrote "The American Commonwealth," almost a hundred years ago, he said that "perhaps no form of government needs great leaders so much as democracy," but he added that "the ordinary American voter does not object to mediocrity."

Bryce saw America as the presiding nation in a divided and troubled world. He saw it in terms of centuries and continents, looking to the essential power and yearning morality of the New World.

"What is left if so much is gone?" Moynihan asked, as if this were the end of our age rather than the beginning of a new era. Who is to say, in any given time, H.G. Wells asked, that there are any endings to human aspiration?

"This man," Wells wrote, "this wonderful child of old earth, who is ourselves in the measure of our hearts and minds, does but begin his adventure now. This planet and its subjugation is but the dawn of his existence.

"He will bring his solvent intelligence to bear upon the riddles of his interaction, transmute jealousy and every passion, control his own increase. . .

"Sometimes in the dark sleepless solitudes of night, one ceases to be so-and-so, one ceases to bear a proper name, forgets one's quarrels and vanities, forgives and understands one's enemies and oneself, as one forgives and understands the quarrels of little children. . ."

So some people are thinking about the philosophy of the coming age, including the editors of The Public Interest. On the whole they are pessimists, but, as they say, nothing would please them more than the future discovery that their anxieties were exaggerated.

Greek Special Solution Is Still 'Barbarians'

By C. L. Sulzberger

ATHENS.—In "Waiting for the Barbarians," C.P. Cavafy, the greatest modern Greek poet, wrote: "And now, what will become of us without barbarians? They were a kind of solution." Such is the case with Greece today.

From 1967 to 1974 this country experimented with one variety of that solution but now the seven-year itch of colonels has been done away with. The new democracy of Premier Constantine Caramanlis must nevertheless proceed cautiously to avoid recurrence of the malady of military coups.

Even prior to the officers' putsch led by Col. Papadopoulos, coups were a familiar phenomenon here. There had been eight major upheavals since World War I, all led by colonels or generals. In recent years, the army was riddled with secret societies including the right-wing Chi and Pericles, the conservative Idea and the left-wing Aspida.

The most influential of these groups was Idea, which included all lieutenant generals (senior Greek rank) and actually plotted its own coup d'état in 1967. When this was postponed, however, one general leaked the fact to another lower-ranking conspiratorial bloc, led by Papadopoulos, who had been planning a take-over for 11 years. Papadopoulos struck—successfully.

A tradition of the army-in-politics is strong in Greece and the fact that the junta held power so long gave it a chance to plant its own men throughout the officer corps. This background provided Caramanlis's reason for caution when he began constructing his regime.

Four Waves

There have been four waves of conspiratorial anxiety since the colonels fell last year. First came several uncoordinated and unimportant miniplots. This phase was followed by a full-fledged plot 13 months ago which drove Caramanlis and Defense Minister Averoff to sleep nightly at a seashore hideout.

Late in 1974 plans were drafted by officer factions to kidnap—or assassinate—governmental leaders. In February, 1975, a major scheme hoped to seize Athens, Larissa and Salonika and install another dictatorship. This month a new right-wing outfit distributed anti-government leaflets.

Despite this uneasy situation, however, there is an apparent growth of confidence in the government, which maneuvers between the right-wing pro-junta Scylla in the army and the left-wing pro-Communist Charybdis in the country. The latter is sharply spiced by a wave of anti-Americanism which accuses the United States of everything from being pro-junta to favoring Turkey over Greece.

Caramanlis has skillfully navigated between these two extremes while following his main goal of restoring both democracy and stability. His continuing personal prestige is the main defense against threats of another coup.

The danger of military intrusion into politics at present seems to have faded. "The army is now fully back in discipline," says Averoff. "The purge of pro-junta officers is over. What counts now is not what those remaining thought or did in the past but what they think and are doing."

Maneuvers

Army self-confidence—shattered by a confrontation with Turkey as the junta disintegrated—has been somewhat restored by successful maneuvers in August. Furthermore, Averoff believes recent trials of junta leaders humiliated the officer corps when it learned of the repression and torture applied against ordinary Greeks.

There is a slow growth in confidence that each month of strong civilian government weakens the ingrained Greek habit of military conspiracy. The right wing is therefore beginning to fall in line.

Yet this is not true of the left, including various pro-Communist groups and the extreme Socialists of Andreas Papandreou. He seeks to build a kind of alliance with former pro-junta leftist officers, locally called Qadhafi-ists because of their Socialist-nationalist credo. Papandreou played a similar game through Aspida a decade ago.

And he makes maximum use of the current anti-American mood (although himself a former U.S. citizen). Although this has helped Papandreou among students and some workers, the headway he has so far made among officer malcontents is small. The army is being edged out of the political arena—at least while the alarm sounds in a sensational press about a menacing Turkey.

Turkey is depicted as a savage neighbor at frequent moments in Greek history and such a moment is at hand. This Turkish menace is considered dangerous enough to keep all military factions here united and out of politics. Thus the "barbarians," as Cavafy would say, have proven themselves "a kind of solution" by currently reducing the chances of another coup to virtually zero.

Mississippi's 'New Politics'

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

JACKSON, Miss.—Fueled by an unprecedented issue campaign with aggressive television exposure in this poorest of all states, Republican Gil Carmichael has tossed conventional orthodoxy overboard in his underdog race to become Mississippi's first Republican governor since carpetbagger Reconstruction days.

Carmichael's self-professed "new politics" is a breathtaking departure for a state long torn apart by the bloody race issue. That corrosive, overwhelming factor in the past century of Deep South politics seems all but dead and buried. "That's not even a Mickey Mouse issue anymore," conservative Republican state chairman Clarke Reed said.

Thus, with both Carmichael and Democrat Cliff Finch, his bland, shadowy opponent, courting black voters on newspaper front pages and television screens, Carmichael has zeroed in with courageous abandon on explosively controversial issues no Mississippi politician has dared confront—including Carmichael himself when he captured 40 per cent of the vote against Sen. James Eastland in the 1972 senatorial election.

Gun control, for example. Carmichael began airing a television spot recently calling for registration and licensing of all handguns. While Reed and other political pros in the Carmichael camp blanched, Carmichael insisted voters here are ready for state action in the face of an alarming Mississippi kill-rate from illegal Saturday-night specials. In one small Delta town in the first half of 1975, 1,200 handguns were sold by a single pawnshop.

Backed by Polls

Statewide polls, updated each week for Carmichael by Mississippi Opinion Research, founded and headed by Walter DeVries (a skilled political technician who once worked for former Michigan Gov. George Romney), indicate Carmichael's judgment about Mississippi voters may be right. The latest DeVries sample shows an astonishing 71-per-cent statewide support for the registration-and-licensing demand.

Or consider Carmichael's call for a new state constitution. To Eastland's Democratic party establishment, this has galvanized Democratic courthouse politicians, whose sinecures and perquisites would be threatened by a new constitution streamlining a state government that has 60 separate agencies dealing with health. Yet, DeVries's polls show 75-per-cent voter approval today for Carmichael's new constitution, up from 10 per cent in March.

Political Change

Fading away of racial politics has created the political change that underpins Carmichael's hard-sell issue campaign. For example, his plan for compulsory education through the eighth grade (in the only state still without compulsory education) would have been suicidal 10 years ago.

While racial politics dominated Mississippi, compulsory education raised this specter: educating blacks for heightened political action. But Carmichael and some other politicians now see a different Mississippi: a state rich in agriculture and raw materials—oil, gas, cotton, rice—and abnormally poor in skilled labor. Thus educating black youth becomes essential for Mississippi to develop a skilled labor pool and build its own domestic industries to process its raw materials.

While Carmichael preaches the new Mississippi in tones not heard before, the Finch campaign is still in neutral, almost invisible to the voter. A huge and surprise winner of last summer's Democratic primary, Finch is protecting the 58 per cent of the vote he won then by avoiding all controversy, kissing babies and plugging the worker's lunch pail which symbolized his successful primary election theme as "the friend of the working man."

No Schedule

Finch announces no campaign schedule, holds no press conferences and ignores Carmichael. The big money backers in the Democratic establishment here think that is just the right strategy and are quietly pressing him not to change. But DeVries's polls are painting a different picture: a huge undecided vote (over 30 per cent) that is beginning to break toward Carmichael.

Whether it breaks sharply and soon enough for the Nov. 4 election depends on the black minority, Republican-haters since the New Deal. If the new Mississippi preached by Carmichael can penetrate and change black voting habits of four decades, Mississippi could find itself with a progressive Republican governor, a momentous development in the swiftly changing South.

Letters

Double Taxes

Like most other Americans resident overseas, I was shocked and disheartened to read that the House Ways and Means Committee has voted to end the Section 911 tax exemption over the next four years. Members of that committee seem to have forgotten, in this 200th Anniversary year of our Revolution, what we fought against back in 1776: Taxation Without Representation!

As an overseas American, deprived of nearly all U.S. government benefits and deprived of proper representation in Congress, I find it outrageous that I will now have to pay French income taxes, the very high French indirect taxes (TVA—up to 33 per cent on many common items) and U.S. income taxes on my entire income, too, despite it being entirely earned from a French company!

The whole affair reeks of immorality and picking on the overseas American, who in most cases would be only too happy to return to the United States, but is required to live overseas for job, family, or other special reasons.

Therefore I feel it is imperative that all thinking members of the House of Representatives vote down this wholly inequitable change in the tax laws, unless an amendment is added to give tax credit for the very high indirect taxes Americans pay in their country of residence overseas, especially in the EEC (for example, gasoline at $1.55 a gallon in France, mostly due to French taxes).

Whether or not members of Congress realize it, Americans overseas are veritable unofficial ambassadors of good will for the United States, and many contribute markedly to helping to keep the Atlantic Alliance strong and aiding the U.S. balance of payments. It is highly unfair and unethical to punish them in this way. Does Congress really want us to return to the United States and swell the unemployment and welfare rolls? Or be forced to give up our U.S. citizenship for financial reasons?

E. D. MALONEY.

Viroflay, France.

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FINANCE

PARIS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1975

Euromarket

Concern Over Eurobonds Revived By U.S. Withholding Tax Moves

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Oct. 12 (IHT).—More than a year ago, the U.S. government dismantled its controls on capital flows and the word went out that the Eurobond market was likely to starve from a lack of borrowers, who presumably were going to run to New York to float their loans.

In fact, however, the volume of issues floated on the international capital market so far this year has totaled $4.5 billion and most market observers agree that the 1972 record volume of a little more than $5 billion will be surpassed by the end of this year.

But the doom and gloom crowd is back again. This time, it is the anticipated removal of the 30-per-cent U.S. withholding tax on interest and dividend income on foreign-portfolio investments that is seen as killing the tax-free Eurobond market.

The House Ways and Means Committee, under pressure from the government and Wall Street —which want to spur foreigners to invest in the United States— has approved the abolition of the tax. With this major hurdle cleared, it is widely assumed that adoption by the full House and the Senate will not be far behind.

The conventional theory is that the withholding tax has caused a lot of money to be channeled to the Eurobond market that otherwise would have gone into the broader, more liquid New York market and that the New York market will attract these funds once the tax is removed.

"Not quite," some of the more thoughtful Eurobond market operators say.

"There is no question that the removal of the tax will strengthen New York as a financial center because it will make U.S. investments more attractive," a Swiss banker said. But, he observed, "that does not mean a collapse of the Eurobond market."

A U.S. banker based in Paris agrees. "We may see some short-term impact, with money being siphoned off to New York, but the abolition of the tax will not be the death knell of this market."

Tax Havens

A French banker insisted his clients "will prefer safe tax havens like Luxembourg over New York for psychological reasons."

And a British banker commented that the "debt structure and maturity range in New York is entirely different from the Eurobond market." The removal of the U.S. tax represents "no threat" to the Eurobond market, he added.

Emphasizing this maturity-range disparity, a banker for a Wall Street firm noted that when he talks to European investors about a debt maturing in 2000, "they think I'm talking about a six-year debt coming due in 2,000 days. They just don't want to hear about issues maturing in the year 2000."

In fact, the short-term life of loans floated in the Eurobond market is seen by many bankers as the key reason that investment funds will remain here. There are few five to seven-year loans floated in New York, where the preference runs from 20 to 30 years.

Foreign investors, wary about the outlook on inflation, simply refuse to buy such long-term loans. In the best of years, a 15-year maturity was considered long-term in the Eurobond market. Now the maximum duration that is acceptable is 10 years, but the vast majority of this year's issues fall in the 5-to-7-year range.

In addition, the New York market has manifested scant appetite for loans issued by foreign entities.

Another significant factor in keeping funds here is that in many cases investment decisions are made by banks which have discretionary control over individual portfolios. The advantage to these banks in selling their clients Eurobonds is significant: commissions banks can earn on the sale of Eurobonds run to 1 1/2 per cent (paid by the issuer) whereas commissions in New York can total as little as one-quarter of a per cent.

* * *

At present, the Eurobond market is suffering from a recent flood of new issues, uncertainty about the outlook for interest

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 7)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1974
Commodity Index ..	205.3	205.8	232.2
*Currency in cir. ...	$81,853,000	$81,397,000	$73,327,000
*Total loans ...	$123,211,000	$122,636,000	$132,286,000
Steel prod. (tons) ..	2,035,000	2,160,000	2,820,000
Auto production	163,907	157,363	173,126
Daily oil pr'd (bbls)	8,362,000	8,322,000	8,775,000
Fr'ght car l'dings ..	—	488,374	541,321
*Elec. Pwr. Kw-hr. ..	34,261,000	34,919,000	34,383,000
Busn failures	227	222	187

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Sept.	Prior Month	1974
A-Employed	$85,418,000	$85,352,000	$86,402,000
A-Unemployed ...	7,772,000	7,794,000	5,503,000
A-*Money supply	$294,600,000	$294,400,000	$280,700,000
	August	Prior Month	1974
Industr'l Prodn....	112.9	111.5	125.1
B-*Personal income	$1,257,000,000	$1,239,000,000	$1,165,200,000
Cons'r price index..	162.8	162.3	149.9
Cnstrctn contr'cts..	208	165	172
A-*Mfr's inventories	$146,242,000	$147,189,000	$139,727,000
A-*Exports	$8,896,200	$8,884,600	$8,379,300
A-*Imports	$7,961,000	$7,907,500	$9,267,100

*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source

Commodity Index, based on 1967=100 the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

A-Seasonally adjusted.
B-Seasonally adjusted annual rate.

The U.S. Economic Scene

Administration, Congress at Odds on Tax Cut

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (NYT). —A new battle has been joined between the Ford administration and Congress over the question of cutting federal taxes and spending, or indeed whether there should be any linkage of the two subjects at this time.

While the incipient debate is not expected to be as protracted as the still-boiling controversy over a national energy policy, it may well be as bitter and the ultimate outcome is just as uncertain. But, since the public's tax payments through withholding will rise substantially Jan. 1 in the absence of any action on taxes, there is a compelling need for a decision.

When President Ford launched his tax-reduction balloon last week, he loaded it, somewhat surprisingly, with a substantial amount of ballast in the form of a commitment to approve a $28-billion tax cut only if Congress agreed to "responsible restraint" on government expenditures.

Explicit Threat

The President seemed to be adroitly confronting Congress with the responsibility of either accepting his plan or launching its own—with the explicit threat that he would veto anything that did not restrain spending to his satisfaction.

The President made it clear that he was determined to keep the pressure on Congress to come up with a spending-restraint commitment when, at his Thursday press conference, he noted that Congress had undertaken such commitments in 1967 and 1968.

In 1968, for instance, when Congress passed a law providing for a 10-per-cent tax surcharge, it specifically agreed to a limit on fiscal outlays in the upcoming year. It exempted spending for Vietnam operations, interest on the public debt, veterans' benefits and Social Security payments, but spending in other categories was to be cut by $6 billion.

The most surprising aspect of last week's tax plan was its scope. Instead of merely endorsing or rejecting the suggestion that the tax cuts of 1975 be extended into 1976, the President opted for a proposed enlargement of the tax reduction, plus some new wrinkles, such as a lowered corporate tax rate and the spending cutbacks to offset them. A little-noticed and unfortunate element was a reduction in the current benefits accorded the lowest-income group.

In assessing the administration's plan, analysts addressed themselves to these basic questions: Is it feasible? Is all of it necessary? Would it aid the bumpy economic recovery now under way? Would it be inflationary?

On all counts, it seems, the answers were generally unsatisfactory. That is why it appears to stand little chance of survival. But what will Congress concoct?

Those who cheered the President's pronouncement found his desire to put a lid on government spending most appealing. Year after year, federal outlays push upward, increasing public debt and hindering hopes for any meaningful control of inflationary pressures.

Little more than a decade ago, in fiscal 1962, the federal budget exceeded the $100-billion level for the first time. By fiscal 1971, the total had doubled. In fiscal 1975, the figure crossed the $300-billion level and the prospect for the next fiscal year is a budget of $425 billion or more. That rate of growth has outpaced the rise in the nation's gross product by about 40 per cent and has resulted in a string of deficits year after year.

At some point, the trend must be arrested, but when and how? The President did not spell out his thoughts on that matter and most commentators indicated grave doubts about identifying any areas for major spending cutbacks, at least of the $28-billion dimension the administration suggested.

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange moved higher on balance last week in more active trading. The Dow Jones industrial average finished the week with a gain of 10.70 points at 823.91, compared with a loss of 5.29 in the preceding week.

Trading volume increased to 79.5 million shares, a daily average of 15.89 million, compared with turnover of 67.8 million shares the preceding week.

The Dow's gains last week were made under the shadow of a possible default of New York City bonds and a subsequent bankruptcy by the city. Thursday, President Ford said that he was opposed to a federal bailout of the city but he stopped short of flatly promising to veto any contingency rescue plans.

Airline issues were firm after the administration told Congress that airline regulations should be sharply reduced. The administration proposed legislation which would give the carriers more flexibility in making route and fare decisions.

Friday, Trans World Airlines and American Airlines announced plans to file with the Civilian Aeronautics Board for a 3-per-cent across-the-board increase in domestic airline fares, effective Nov. 15.

Drug issues moved higher last week with continued high prices for prescription items, as well as nonprescription items, cited as factors.

Favorable third-quarter earnings reports for many companies helped bolster prices. Increased cash dividends were also a stimulating factor. Colgate-Palmolive and PPG Industries were among those raising payouts.

Traders were buying quality issues and this caused General Motors and International Business Machines Co. to reach highs for the year.

Friday, IBM reported that third-quarter earnings were $3.32 a share, compared with $3.23 a share a year earlier. This was close to estimates made by security analysts. The stock ended the week at 206, up 10 3/4 on the week.

Burroughs Corp. was the feature of the week, plunging 7 1/2 points Thursday, after reporting disappointing third-quarter earnings. A spokesman for the company said that basic economic fundamentals for the company were "plain excellent."

A sharp decline in money supply and bank loans was a factor in weakening the market late last week, according to Treasury security dealers. Several analysts said that there were hopes for a cut in the prime interest rate, instead of another increase as earlier expected.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the Counter Industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid price. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission. Sales supplied by NASD.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
ACMAT Corp	57	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
AID Inc	23	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+⅛
API Trust 1	28	5⅞	5½	5¾	+¼
APS Inc .27a	45	13	12	12½	+½
AbitibiPap .72e	72	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
Accelerator Inc	274	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
Aceto Chem	42	13¾	13	13¾	+¾
AcmeGen .38	37	6¼	6¼	6¼	+½
AcushnetCo .60	32	10¼	10	10¼	+¼
Ada Resources	28	2¾	2¼	2¾	—⅛
AddisnWesly .40	25	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
Advance Ross	82	1¾	1¼	1½	—⅛
Advanced Mem	136	5½	5⅛	5¼	—¼
AdvancdMicr De	1076	12¾	11¾	12¾	
Advent Corp	64	11	10	10½	—½
AgMet Inc	90	10¾	10¼	10½	+¼
Agaico Hasl Min	223	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
AlaTenNGas 1.28	1	11	10¾	10¾	—½
Alanthus Corp	22	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
Alaska Intl .20	962	15	14¼	15	+1¾
AlexandAlex .90	293	32¾	30¾	31¾	+1½
AlexBaldwin 1.40	116	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	
Alcolnc .12s	71	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
Allegh Beverage	102	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Allergan Pharm	81	17½	16¼	16½	—⅛
Allied Leisure	219	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
AlldTeleph .44	28	10¾	10¼	10¾	—¼
AllynBacon .95	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Altex Oil Co	234	½	⅜	½	
AltonBoxBd .40	27	12½	10¼	12¼	+2
Amarex Inc	204	8½	7⅞	8	
AmbassadorGp s		4⅛	4	4⅛	
Am Appraisal	16	3¾	3½	3¾	—⅛
Am Biomedical	28	1½	1¼	1¼	—⅛
Am Building .34	14	5¾	5⅝	5½	
Am Export Ind	25	½	½	½	
AmExpress .80	4956	36⅞	35⅝	36⅜	+1¼
AmFiltrona .54	23	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
AmFinlCorp .04	352	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	—⅛
AmFoods .15e	57	3⅝	3½	3½	
Am Furniture	32	3	2⅝	3	+⅛
AmGreetiads .25	1570	8⅝	7⅝	7⅞	—1
Am Microsystm	762	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—1
Am Nuclear	164	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
Am Telecomm	109	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+⅜
Am Telev&Com	142	14⅛	12⅛	14	+1⅛
AmWeldMfg .08	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Amicor Inc	73	3⅞	2⅞	3⅛	+⅛
Amoskeag Co 1	6	15½	15½	15½	
AmmestGrp Inc	22	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Anacomp Inc	79	13½	12¼	12¾	+¾
Anadite Inc	339	6½	5⅜	6¼	+⅛
AnalogDevices s	65	8½	8	8	
AndersonInds .08	92	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—½
Anderson Jacobs	21	2	2	2	
AnheusrBush .68	2534	31⅜	30⅜	30⅞	—⅜
AnlaCorp .10	82	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+⅛
Apexcoinc .30b	42	20	19½	19½	
ApplDigit Data	272	12¾	11	12	+1
Appld Material	82	6	5⅝	5¾	—⅛
ArabianShld Dev	35	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
Arden Mayfair	78	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
ArgoPetrol s	23	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
ArkWnGas 1.20	12	16	15⅞	15⅞	
Arrow Automot	84	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
ArtsWayMfg .0	48	5	4⅞	5	
Arvida Corp	34	4⅛	4	4⅛	
AspenSkiing Cp	3	11	10¾	11	+⅛
AssdColaBtlg .40	108	13½	12½	12½	—1
AssdHosts .18	22	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
AssdTrkLnA .60	8	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	
AtlanGasLt 1.20	57	13⅜	13	13	—½
AtlanNRIEs .02a	5	1½	1½	1½	
AtlPeosIBot .10e	64	9	8½	9	+½
AtlanticSll .70	8	11	11	11	
Atwood Oceanics	161	8	8	8	
AtwoodOcean wt	18	3	1⅝	2	+¼
AudiotronicsCp s	28	4½	4½	4½	
AutexInc .40	73	5	4⅝	4⅝	
AutomMed Lab	115	8¼	7½	8¼	+½
AzconCorp .30e	14	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
AztecMfg .24b	8	7	7	7	
BBDO Intl 1.30	24	16	15⅞	15⅞	—¼
BairdWarn 1.20	25	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	—¼
Baird Atomics	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+½
Baker Bros Inc	23	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
BakerFentres .80	28	23	22½	23	+¼
BaldwinLyon .40	117	10⅝	10⅛	10½	
Baltek Corp	41	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
BallPaint Chm	59	11½	10⅞	11⅛	+1¼
BankBldgEq .06	37	12	11½	11⅞	+⅛
BkComput Netw	70	4	5	4	+1
BankamRlty .75e	252	5⅜	5½	5⅜	—½
BantaGeo .44	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Barber Green .40	142	21⅜	21	21	—½
Barden Co .48e	6	7⅛	7	7	
Barnes NindePh	191	23	19⅛	22½	+2½
Barnes Mfg .18e	26	2	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
Basic Earth Sci	208	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
BassettFurn .40	27	17	16½	17	+¼
Bayless Mkts .60	6	8½	8½	8½	
BaylyCorp .20	14	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝	+⅞
Beard Oil .04e	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
BeckArnley s	18	5	5	5	
BeehiveMedic El	11	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
Beeline Fash .44	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Belkins Co .20	233	5	4⅞	5	+½
Belknap Mf .85e	19	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
BeneaOil Gas	2914	⅜	¼	⅜	
Bentley Labs	414	13½	12¼	13⅛	+1
BergstmPart A	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
BerkleyCo .10b	8	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
BetzLabs .24	422	34½	33	33	—1
BeverageCan .16	21	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
BeverageMgt .22	24	8⅝	8	8	—½
Bibb Co	62	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
Big Drum .30	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—½
BiLo Inc .48	33	18⅜	17½	17⅜	—⅛
Billy the Kid	19	4½	4¼	4½	+⅛
Bio Med Scien	59	8⅝	8	8⅛	+⅛
Bio Rad Labs	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	—⅛
Bird &Son 2e	52	42½	37½	41½	+3
BlackHillPw 2.48	10	33½	33½	33½	
Block DrugA .53	21	8¼	7⅞	8	+⅜
BlueChipStp .24	32	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
BluefldSupply 1a	27	21¼	20½	21¼	+⅛
BobEvanFrm .08	3	23½	21½	21⅛	—⅛
Bohemia In .40e	85	12½	11¾	12⅛	+½
Bonanza Intl	251	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
Booth Newspap	15	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+⅛
BostonEdB 1.84	18	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+⅛
BradenInd .14	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
Brand Insulation	35	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
BrassCraftMf .18	38	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
Bravo Cp	474	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Brencp Inc .60e	31	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	—½
Brennand Paige	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Brenner Ind .16g	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
BrennerJohn .60	39	7½	7	7½	+½
Brinks Inc .40	41	10⅞	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
Bristol Prod		3	3	3	
BroadwyFin .12	93	3½	3⅛	3½	
BrooksScanla .60	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
BrowardBnc .36b	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
BrownTom s	996	23⅞	19⅞	23⅛	+3⅛
Browning Arms	26	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
Brunos Inc .40	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
BuckbeeMear .20	173	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
BuckeyeIntl .30r	195	10⅛	8⅝	10⅛	+1½
Burns RL Cp .20	563	18⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+⅛
BurnupSims	1050	4	3⅝	3⅞	—½
Burton Hawks	118	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Butler Mfg .80	106	20½	20	20	—½
CFS Contl Inc	200	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	—½
CPT Corp	55	5	4⅝	4⅝	
CabotJP Equit	118	3½	2	3½	+½
Cafeterias .38	16	12	11⅞	12	+½
Calbiochem	78	14¼	13⅞	14	—¼
Cal Microwave	67	10	9⅛	10	+⅛
CalWatSvc 2.20	14	25½	24½	25	+½
Col Windsor	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Cambridge Mem	166	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
CameronIrnWk 1	44	148	145	147	+2
CampTagg 1.40	127	34½	33⅜	34⅛	+⅛
CampusCasual 1	18	38	7½	7½	
CannonMills .78a	216	14	13⅝	14	+⅛
CapitalAlliance s	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
Capital Swst	9	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
CarbolineCo .32	78	20⅜	18½	18⅞	—1½
CardiacPacmk s	24	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
CarpetmPap .24e	3	9	9	9	
CascadeCp .30a	14	8⅛	8	8	—⅛
Cayman Corp	60	⅝	⅝	⅝	
CedarPoint .50	29	11	10½	10⅞	—⅛
Cencor Inc	49	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
CentMtgRlt .12p	18	3	3	3	
CentTelpf 2	1	35	24½	24½	—½
CenIVtPSvc 1.28	32	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
CentyTelEnt .30	31	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
Champ Parts .16	134	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
ChampProd .60	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Channel Cos .10e	78	7⅝	7	7⅝	+⅛
CharlRBLab .05e	17	18½	17	18½	+1
Charming Shop	86	11	9⅛	11	+1⅛
Chart House	250	18½	17⅛	18½	+½
ChathamMfg .72	6	8⅛	8	8	
ChattemDrug .28	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Chef Pierre	7	12½	12	12⅛	—⅛
ChemedCorp .58	118	16	14½	16	+1½
ChemicLeam .60	18	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
ChiBrdIron 1.20a	835	82½	78	80⅞	—1
ChurchsFChk .40	574	15½	14⅛	15⅛	+⅛
CinnFinl .60b	46	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
CirclelncSh 1.39e	22	14⅞	13⅞	14⅛	+½
CircleSeal .12e	5	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+⅛
CitznsUtilA s	78	29¼	28½	28⅝	—½
CitznsUtilB 1.88	72	25⅛	24½	24½	—1⅛
Clark JL Mfg 1a	7	24⅛	24	24⅛	+⅛
ClevelTr Rlty	35	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
ClevepakCp 1	55	12	11	12	+⅛
Clinton Oil Co	827	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
Clow Corp .60	24	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
Coast Catamarn	17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Cobe Labs	129	18⅛	14⅛	18	+3⅞
CocaBtlgLA .74	342	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
CocaBtlgLA pf2	4	30	29½	30	+½
CocaBtlgMia .24	282	11	10½	10⅞	+⅛
CocaBtlgMA .20	20	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅛
CocaBtlgCons .40	18	14½	14⅛	14½	+⅛
CocaBtlMidw .48	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Codex Corp	327	35⅛	32	35⅛	+2⅛
Coheren Radiatn	105	9	8⅝	8⅝	
Colony Foods	190	6⅛	4⅞	6	+1⅛
Columbia Corp	34	3⅞	3½	3½	—½
Com Share Inc	48	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
CombankCp .50a	1	12½	12½	12½	
Comdisco Inc	19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
ComCtrgHse .29e	122	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
Coml Shear .60a	48	17⅛	17	17	
ComwltNG 1.62	17	15⅛	15½	15½	
ComwltTelPa 1.80	8	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
Commun Ind .37	23	13	12½	13	+½
Commun Prop	37	2	2	2	
Compuscan Inc	44	11⅞	11	11⅛	+⅛
Comput Automat	350	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+⅛
Comput Console	31	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Computr Dimen	11	3	3	3	
ComputElSys .14	261	6⅝	5⅞	6	+⅛
Computer Mach	149	1⅞	1	1	
Computer Netwk	170	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+⅛
Computrvisn Cp	133	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
Comtech Labs	182	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+1
Comten Inc	151	3	2⅝	3	+⅛
ConceptInc .07e	35	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
ConnNatGas .80	17	25	24	25	+1
ConsPapers 3	118	40⅞	39	39	—1
ConlConvyEq .14	95	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
ContiHairProd s	274	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	+1½
ContWest Ind	26	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+⅛
ConwedCorp .53e	25	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
Coors Adolph B	1380	30	28⅛	29⅞	+⅞
CoquinaOil s	45	17½	15	17½	+2¼
Corcoinc .64	6	12	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
Cordis Corp	82	22½	18	21	—3
Cornelius Co .20	61	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
CornwalEquit .20	7	6⅛	6	6⅛	
Cotton Petrol	270	9⅛	8⅝	9	+⅛
Cotton Petrol wt	219	2	1⅞		+½
Cousins Prop	175	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	—⅛
CraddTerry .40	21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Crawford Co 1.20	21	9	8½	9	+⅛
Cross Co	22	11¾	11⅛	11½	—⅛
CrumpEN .20	53	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
CullumCos .32	22	6	5⅞	6	
CurticeBurnA .40	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+½
CurtisNoll .60	224	14½	13⅞	14	+⅛
Dairy Queen Str	14	4	3⅞	4	
Daniel Intl .60	229	17	16	16	—⅞
DartDrug .13	106	11	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
DataCard .18	80	7⅛	6⅞	7	+⅛
Data Design Lab	39	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
DataDisc Inc	38	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	
Data 100 Corp	1053	18⅛	16⅝	18⅛	+1⅛
Datapoint Corp	355	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+1⅛
Datascope Corp	25	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
Datatron Inc	6	3	2⅞	3	
DaytnMall 1.28a	31	29	29	29	
Debron Corp .30	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—½
DecisnData Com	367	4⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
DecoratorInd .20	71	2⅛	2	2	
DEKALB Ag .20	347	37⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+½
Delhi Intl Oil	174	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
DelMontePrp .44	128	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
DelaValRlty 1.2	1	10	10	10	
Delos Intl	46	2	2	2	
DeLuxeCheck .64	513	29⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+1
DenisonMin 1.40	48	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	—2½
Dentalloy .07e	33	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
DentoMed Ind	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
Denv Rl Est .28a	34	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
DetrexChem .80	9	9⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
DetCanTu n1.30	2	11½	11⅛	11⅛	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
DetintBrdgs 2.40	10	29⅛	28½	28½	—½
Diagnostic Data	240	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
DiamonCoal .40a	38	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
DiamCrysSlt .60	39	12⅛	11⅛	12¼	+½
Diamondhd Co	84	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
DiamSh pfE1 15	14	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞	
Dibrell Bros 1.40	2	25	24½	24½	
DigitalComp Con	97	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
DiscounNY 5.90e	59	44½	41½	42	—2
Distribuco Inc s	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
DixonCrucible 1a	8	15½	15½	15½	—⅛
Docutel Corp	635	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+⅛
DollarGenl .10e	98	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
DomainInd .50	14	7	6½	7	+⅛
DonaldsonInc .78	49	15	14⅞	15	+⅛
DonovanCos .40	19	5⅞	5½	5⅞	
Dorchester Gas	1553	11	10⅜	10⅞	+½
DoughtryBr .15b	22	8	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
Dow Jones 1	106	24	23⅛	23⅞	
Dowdle Oil	57	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
Downe Commun	88	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
DoyleDaneBe .96	87	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
Ducommun .40	91	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
Dunkin Donuts	171	4⅝	4	4⅛	+⅛
DurironCo 1	71	17	16½	16¾	—⅛
DurrFillMed .14	23	7⅛	7	7	—⅛
Dynagcan Corp	23	24½	21½	24	+2½
Dynatech Corp	19	7	6½	6½	—⅛
EDS Nuclear .30	14	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
ESL Inc	18	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+⅛
Early Calif Ind	136	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
Earth Sciences	94	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
Eastmet Cp 1.20	61	17	15⅞	17	
EatnCo pfA2.20	2	28	28	28	
EconomicLab .44	779	29⅛	24⅜	27⅛	+2⅛
ElPasoElec .92	184	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
ElbaSystem .25e	17	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
ElChicoCo .20	71	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
Electro Nucleon	25	8⅛	8	8⅛	—⅛
Electron Arrays	130	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
EltsbelWat 2.20	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
Elkins Stm	26	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+⅛
Emersons Ltd	256	8⅛	7	8	+⅛
Emons Ind Inc	74	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
EnergyConv Dev	253	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛	+⅛
EnergyConv un	15	5	4	4⅛	+⅛
Energy Resourc	63	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	
Energy Ventures	17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
Envirodyne	1198	6⅛	5½	6⅛	+½
EquityOil .60	156	17⅛	16⅛	16⅝	—⅛
Ethan Allen .56	205	17½	13½	17½	+4
Evans Inc .20e	47	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
ExchangeBncp .44	25	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Exchange OilGs	242	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
Executive Ind	425	7½	7	7⅛	
Extracorpl Med	82	10	9⅝	9⅝	
Fabri Tek Inc	45	1	⅞	1	+⅛
FairLanes .12	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Falstaff Brewing	53	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
Farinon Elec	27	9½	9⅛	9½	
FarmerBros .40	71	17½	16⅛	17½	+1
Farr Co	16	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
FedScrew 1.20a	8	19½	19½	19½	
FederatdCap .40	65	8½	8½	8½	
FedInsPvt .98a	53	8⅛	7⅝	8	
Fingerhut Corp	580	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞	+⅛
Finnigen Corp	64	10	8	8½	—1½
Fst Artists Prod	11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
FstBostCp 1.25e	89	17½	16⅛	17½	+1⅛
FstCommerce 1	27	13	13	13	
Fst Com Rlt .17e	90	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
FstCntlRE 1.168	112	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	—⅛
Fst Farwest .02a	61	⅞	¾	⅞	+⅛
FstMemRlt .10p	38	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Fst Natl Charter	3	43	43	43	
Fst RRBk Ge .40	32	7	7	7	
Flexsteel Ind .28	30	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
Flickinger .80	34	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	—⅛
FlaCypGard .05e	53	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
FloridaGRR 1.28	14	9⅛	9	9⅛	
FloridMngM .12e	26	6⅝	6	6⅛	+⅛
FoodTownStr .16	6	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+½
Foodways Nat	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
FoothillGrp .05e	4	4	4	4	
ForestOil .37e	1408	16½	13⅞	15⅛	+1⅛
FtWorthStl .80a	17	12⅛	12½	12½	—⅛
FotomatCo .06e	310	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
FranklinElec .28	23	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
FraserMfg 1.26e	24	8½	8½	8½	
Fradrk Narr .24e	26	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
FredNilywd .20r	22	3⅛	3	3⅛	
FriendlceCr .08	533	22⅛	20⅛	22⅛	+1½
FrozenFdExp .29	11	9	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛
FullerHB .40	129	13⅛	12⅛	13	+⅛
FultonNat .60	36	9⅝	9½	9½	—⅛
Funtime Inc	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
FurrsCafe .20	48	8⅛	7⅞	8	+⅛
Galveston Houst	7	21	20½	20½	
Gates Learjet	121	8⅛	7½	7½	—⅛
GatewayTran .20	4	5	5	5	
GelcoFeld Co .16	852	10	9⅛	9⅞	+⅛
Gelman Inst	471	8⅛	6⅛	8⅛	+1⅛
Gen Automation	2780	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—1⅛
GenAutoPts .64	34	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
Gen Binding	70	15½	15	15	—⅛
General Care	6	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
Gen Energy .40e	325	10⅝	9⅞	10	—⅛
GenFinlSys .12b	43	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
Gen Health Svc	99	3⅛	3	3	
GenShelePd .80b	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
GenTelCal pf1	37	10	10	10	
GilbertAssoc .60	191	18	14½	15	—2½
Gifford Inst .17	21	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
GinnMS Co	26	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
GlobetrotCod A	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
GodfreyCo .90	15	12⅛	12	12	—⅛
GoldenStal Fds	24	15½	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
GouldsPump 1.60	11	30	30	30	
GovEmpFin .20e	40	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+½
Gracolnc .05	89	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Graham Magnet	92	8⅛	7⅞	8	—⅛
Granitree Corp	36	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
GraphicCont .48e	47	12	11⅝	12	
Graph Scanning	223	8⅛	6⅞	8	+1⅛
GravesTrkLp .36	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
Gray Tool .16	245	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+⅛
GreenMtPow .80	35	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
GreggsFood .02r	75	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
GreyAdvrtg .60	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
GuardianPk .25e	53	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+⅛
GulfEnergyDev s	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
GulfInterst .22r	30	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Gyrodyne Amer	3	3	3	3	
HNC Mtg Rlty	23	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	+⅛
HON Ind .28a	12	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
HachChem .15a	19	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
Hahn EW .20	85	5⅞	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
HamiltBro Exp	77	7	6⅝	7	+⅛
HamltBroExp u	16	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
HamiltonBro Pe	345	15	14⅛	14⅞	—⅛
Hamilton InvTr	76	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
Harley Corp	44	8	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
Harper&Row .74	38	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
Harvestind s	6	2	2	2	
HavatamCp .40n	148	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
Heath Tecna	12	11	11	11	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
HearadFurn .40a	41	15⅛	13⅞	15⅛	+1½
HexcelCorp .56	17	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
HickoryFarm .20	36	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Hickory Furnitr	161	4⅝	3⅞	4	+⅛
Hiebee Co 1.40	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
HinesLumber 1	7	23½	22½	23	
HollywdPark 1	30	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
HomewodCp .04e	24	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—1
HooverCo .68	334	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+⅛
Howell Corp	62	15⅛	15⅛	15½	
Hubinger 1.40a	79	50	48⅛	48⅞	—⅛
HudsnPPap .75e	34	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+⅛
Hughes Supply	49	6½	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
HuntBldg Corp	17	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Hunt Mfg .22	4	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
Hy Gain Elec	760	15⅛	13⅛	15⅛	+2⅛
Hyatt Corp	307	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
Hyatt Intl	45	4	3⅝	4	+⅛
HydraulicCo 1.44	12	14⅛	14	14	+⅛
HysterCo .60a	294	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+⅛
IMS Intl	93	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+½
IVAC Cp .20e	496	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+⅛
Identicon Corp	37	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
Immuno Scienc	30	7	6½	6⅝	+⅛
Imodcoinc s	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
IndepSq Sec 1.68	12	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Ind Mtg Rlty	35	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
Indpls Wat 1.70	11	20	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
Industl Fuels s	65	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
IndustNucInc .06	508	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
Informatn Inl	193	13½	12½	13½	+1⅛
Inform Magnet	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
Instrument Lab	18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Intel Corp	1764	87	80	84½	+⅛
Interleid Res	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Intercont Energ	107	9	7	8⅛	+1⅛
Intercritlnd .24	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Intrmtn Gs 1.28a	21	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
Inl Alumin .20	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
IntBnkWash .25	55	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
IntBkWashA .25	42	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
IntRoyalty Oil	114	1⅜	1½	1⅜	—⅛
InterprovPipe 1	25	11⅛	11	11	—⅛
Intersil Inc	432	5⅞	5	5⅛	+⅛
InvestGrp A .50	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
IowaSoUt 1.92	19	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
JBsBigBoy .06e	56	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
JMB Rlty Tr un	5	12	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
JonesRiver .07e	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
JamesburyCp .40	126	10⅛	9½	10	+⅛
JasonEmpire .32	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Jerrico Inc	2246	60⅛	55⅛	57⅛	—2⅛
JohnsonEF 1	534	31⅛	29⅞	30	—⅛
JoslynMfg 1.12a	42	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
JustinInd .40	18	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
KDI Corp	78	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
KMS Indust	457	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
KRM Petroleum	30	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
KV Pharm .20	8	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Kaiser Steel 1.50	249	35⅛	34	34	—1⅛
Kaiser Stl pf1.46	4	18½	18½	18½	
Kalvar Corp	137	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
KamanCpA .80	66	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+⅛
Kamagrpds Am	21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
Kans Sl Nelw .20	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
KapokTreeInn s	19	5	4⅝	4⅝	—½
Kar Products	26	12⅛	11½	11½	—1
KearnTrack .30	109	5⅛	5	5	—½
KearneyNatl .48	11	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+⅛
KeithClark .58	43	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
KellySvcs .70	90	11	10⅛	11	+1⅛
Kanal Drilling	141	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+½
Kennedy Cohen	151	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	+½
Kent Moore 1.40	1	18	18	18	
Keuffel Esser .40	8	11⅛	11½	11½	
KewaunScien .40	1	5½	5	5	—½
Kaydata Corp	8	2	2	2	
Keyes Fibre 1	26	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+⅛
Keys Cust Fond	53	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
Keystone Foods	209	8⅛	7⅛	8	+1½
KeystoneInt .36a	228	25⅛	21⅛	24⅛	+3⅛
KeystoneOTC Fd	101	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
KeystnePCe .25p	22	7½	7	7½	+½
Knape&Vogt .80	43	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	—⅛
Knudsen Co .60	25	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
Koger Prop .30e	14	9⅞	9½	9½	—⅛
Koss Corp	135	5⅛	5	5⅛	—⅛
Kratos	64	7	6⅛	7	+⅛
KruegerWA .56	58	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
KuhlmanCp .30e	7	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
Kulicke&Soffa	19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
LMF Corp .20	48	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
LTV Cp wt	179	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
LaZ BoyChr .40	42	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
LacledeStl 3	51	24	23½	23⅛	
LafayetteUn .07e	11	1½	1⅛	1⅛	—½
LakeSupPow .92	14	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
LancstrColny .40	40	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
LanceInc .80	115	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
LaneCo .40	36	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+1½
LarsenCo 1.40a	3	33	33	33	
LawrysFds .20	43	10½	10	10½	+⅛
LawsonProd .12	38	21	20½	21	
LawterChem .34	645	9⅞	9	9⅛	+⅛
LearPetrol s	98	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+⅛
Leeway Mot .32a	78	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
LeggPlatt .32	71	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
Lextron Corp	18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
LiberImOre 1.60	41	14⅛	13	14⅛	+1⅛
Liberty Homes	33	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
LilChampFd .10a	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—½
LimitedStrs .08	208	22⅛	19	22	+3⅛
Lin Broadcasts	257	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
LincnTelTel 1.60	2	21⅛	21	21	—⅛
LindbergCp .60	42	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
Litronix Inc	156	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
LoctiteCo .06	146	11⅛	10⅛	10⅞	+⅛
Logicon Inc	55	3½	3⅛	3⅛	—½
LoneStarBr .80a	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
LonestarElb 6.60	3	117	117	117	
LoomisCp .10r	20	4⅛	4	4	
LaLdOffExp B	32	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
LouisvGE pf	5	19⅛	19½	19⅛	+⅛
LowesCos .14	310	40	37	39½	+2⅛
Lynden Transprt	73	14⅛	14	14⅛	—⅛
M&T Mtgin 1.84	18	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
MB Assoc	50	3	3⅛	2⅞	—⅛
MCI Communcal	540	2⅛	2	2⅛	—⅛
MFY Ind .16	40	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+⅛
MGF Oil Corp	436	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+⅛
MGI Data Corp	180	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
MacDermid .32	44	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Mack Stores 1e	18	3	3	3	
Macrodata Co	20	6	5⅝	5⅝	
MadiseGsEl 1.72	201	12	11⅛	11⅞	+⅛
Magic Marker	57	½	⅜	½	
Magma Energy	1	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
Magma Pow Co	167	3½	3⅛	3½	
MagneticInt .02b	61	7	6½	6⅝	—⅛
Malar Realty	383	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
Mallinckrodt .50	839	39	37	38	+1

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Managemt Assis	302	⅝	½	½	
Manitowoc 1a	29	17	16½	16½	
ManningGas Oil	231	5½	5½	5½	
Mapl Inc .81e	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
MarcoaCp .10r	23	7⅛	7½	7⅛	+⅛
Marine Colloids	16	18½	9	10½	+1½
Marion Corp	426	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+⅛
MaritimeFr Car	129	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
MarkProds .12	76	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
MarthaWhite .40	185	25⅛	23⅛	25⅛	+2⅛
MaryJosphsn .16	125	8	6	8	+2
MaryKay .24	374	17	15	17	+1½
MaxlLdPine .32	24	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
May Petrol	170	5⅛	5½	5⅛	—⅛
McCormick .40	75	33⅛	31⅛	33⅛	+2
McDowllEnt .16e	124	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+1
McGreg Donlg A	36	1⅛	1½	1⅛	—⅛
McMoran Expl	243	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
McQuay Pfax .78	36	10	9⅛	9⅞	+⅛
Measurex Corp	478	15½	14⅛	14⅞	—⅛
Medcom Inc	124	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
Medical Comptr	31	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Medicenter Am	1	1⅛	1½	1⅛	
Medtronic	664	34⅛	32	34½	+2½
MeenenOil .20	21	6	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
MerchantsInc .80	43	16½	14⅛	14⅛	—1⅛
MerchntsNtl .15h	14	16	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
Mervyns	683	32	30	32	+2
Metpath Inc	46	10⅛	9⅛	9⅞	—⅛
MeyerFred .30a	240	15½	14⅛	15⅛	+⅛
Micro Mask	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Microdata Co	182	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
Microform Data	63	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
Micron Corp	101	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Microwave Semi	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
MidAmInd .16b	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
MidCentral Prop	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
MidTexCom .28b	5	14½	14½	14½	—1⅛
MidwestDist A	49	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+½
MidwnFldity .44	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
MidwGasTr 1.20	1	12½	12½	12½	
MillerRlty .09e	6	6½	6⅛	6	
MilliporeCp .16	102	46	44	46½	+2½
MineSafeApp .60	7	39	38	39	+½
Miner Ind	24	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
Mineral Engints	103	4⅝	3⅞	4⅛	+½
MinnstaFab .10e	388	8	7	7⅞	+⅛
Minnesot Gs 1.66	28	18⅛	17½	18⅛	+⅛
MissValGas 1.20	4	12	12	12	
Mr Steak	91	1⅝	1⅛	1½	+½
MrgSmithsP .18	17	12	11⅛	11½	
Mobile GaSv 1 24	1	13⅛	13	13⅛	
Modern Merch	985	16⅛	14⅛	14⅞	+⅛
ModalerCom Sys	682	13½	11	11½	—1
Moduline Intinc	26	3⅛	3	3⅛	
MoqulCorp .40	149	19⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+1½
Molex Inc	37	22½	20½	22½	+2
Montort Colo	117	6	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
Moore Corp 1.28	976	45⅛	44	45⅛	+2
MooreProd .40	9	7⅛	7	7	
Moore Sam .20	111	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
MorFloInd .01e	18	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
Moran Bros	45	2½	2½	2½	
MorganAdh .05e	1	4	4	4	
MorrisonInc .48a	51	18	17	17⅛	—½
Mtginv Wash	55	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
Mostek Corp	1407	11⅛	9⅛	9⅞	—1⅛
MolloInd .72b	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
MotClubAm .18	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Multimedia .22	23	12	13	12	
Myers Ind .16	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+½
NRG Inc	24	⅝	½	½	+⅛
NUS Corp A	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
NaChursInt .05h	25	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
NarragCap .30e	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
NathanFam .05e	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
NatByProd 1.20	20	11½	11½	11½	+⅛
NatConven Str	23	8	7½	7½	—⅛
NatData Comm	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Nat Data Corp	150	5⅞	5½	5⅛	—⅛
NatLiberty .10e	218	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
NatMineSvc .60	126	32½	31⅛	32⅛	
Nat SecResh .60e	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
NatUtilInd 1	30	12½	11⅛	12½	+⅛
NatValveMfg .80	1	15½	15½	15½	
NationwRHE .19e	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
NeedhmHarp .28	8	5	5	5	
Neutrogena Cp	53	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
NewAmFund 1s	222	6⅛	6	6⅛	+½
NJ NatGas 1.32	64	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
NewPlanRl 1.08	3	12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
New York Mag	38	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
NewellCos .50	125	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+1
Nicolet Instrum	95	10	9½	10	+⅛
NielsenA .40	323	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	—½
NielsenB .40	194	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+⅛
Nobility Homes	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
NobleAffil .10e	4	22½	21½	21½	
NolandCo .64	17	12	11⅛	12	+⅛
Nord Resrcs s	4	7½	7½	7½	
Nordstrm Inc .40	14	25⅛	25½	25⅛	+⅛
NorCaroNG .92	42	9	8⅞	8⅞	
NorEurOil RT	178	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—1
NoreastPet .25	16	7½	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
NorStaBancp 1	84	7⅛	7	7	—½
Northrp King .08	1263	14⅛	13½	13⅛	
NwstNatGas .80	190	7⅛	7½	7⅛	+⅛
NwstnFlr Co .30	43	7	7	7	
NwstFinInv .67s	21	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
NwstPubSvc 1.70	38	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+⅛
NoxellCorp .48	204	9½	9½	9½	
Nuclear Dynam	933	17	15½	16½	+⅛
NuclearSvcs .15e	62	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
OakNill Sportwr	27	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
OceanDrExp .20	187	30⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+1⅛
Ocean Explor	383	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+⅛
Ocean Oil&Gas	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
OffshrLogist .10a	313	13	11⅛	12⅞	+1
OgilvyMather 1	125	18	17⅛	17⅛	
OglebayNorton 3	2	50	50	50	
OhioFerroAl .80b	49	14⅛	14	14⅛	
Oil Shale Corp	816	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+½
OilgearCo 1e	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
OlympiaBrw .80	135	23⅛	20⅛	23	+2⅛
Omaha Natl 1.5	11	16	16	16	
OmniSpectra .15	42	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—½
Optel Corp	72	2⅛	1⅞	2	+½
Optical Coatg Lb	37	6½	5⅛	6⅛	+⅛
OrbancoInc .05e	36	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
OregFreezDry s	67	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Oregon Metalgs	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
OregnPCem .80	4	10	10	10	
Orion Research	152	6⅛	5½	6⅛	+⅛
Ormont Drg Ch	50	5½	5⅛	5⅛	—½
Oshmans SportG	21	11	10⅛	11	+⅛
OfterTailPw 1.56	26	18½	18	18	—⅛
OverseasNat Air	297	5	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
OwensMinor .34	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
OxfrdPerdfix .60	9	11⅛	11	11	—⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
PVO Intl .45e	5	11⅛	11½	11½	—⅛
PabstBrew 1	2264	24⅛	21⅛	24⅛	+2⅛
PaccarInc .80a	153	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—½
PacCoast Hold	99	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛	+⅛
PacFarEast Lin	33	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+1½
PacGamRob 1.36	44	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
Pacific Lumber	789	22⅛	22⅛	22½	+½
PacWestInd s	31	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Pak Well Cp .37	6	14⅛	14	14⅛	
Pako Corp .40	31	8⅛	8½	8⅛	+⅛
Pamex Fds Inc	47	4	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
Pandick Press	27	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
ParkOhioInd .50	25	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—½
Parker Drilling	232	20⅛	19⅛	20½	+1
Pasquale Food	1	3½	3½	3½	
Patents Int Aff	9	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Paul Revere 1.31e	65	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
Pauley Petrolm	110	4⅞	4½	4⅝	+⅛
PayLessDrug .40	82	11⅛	11½	11⅛	—⅛
Pay N Pak .48	89	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
PayN Save .30	167	20½	19½	20	+⅛
PaylessCash .20	91	20	19	20	+1
PeachtreeDr .09r	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
PeaveyCo 1	96	21⅛	20⅛	21½	+⅛
PeerlessChain .59	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
PeerlessMfg .40b	23	13	13	13	
Penn Corp	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Penn Va 1.20	36	55½	52	54	+2
PennEnterp 1.40	36	13	12½	13	+⅛
Pennz La Tx B	523	4⅛	4	4⅛	+½
PennzOffshGs B	3067	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
Penril Corp .01a	12	1	⅞	⅞	—⅛
Pentairind a	103	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
Pepsi CBWsh .40	50	5½	5⅛	5½	+⅛
PerryDrug Strs	5	4½	4½	4½	
PetersonH&H .34	371	10	9⅛	10	+⅛
Petrolite 1.10	99	80⅛	77½	79	—½
PettiboneCp .60b	48	22½	21½	22½	+1
PhysioContrl Cp	4	10½	10½	10½	
Pic n Save Co		18	18	18	
PieceGoods .20a	6	5⅛	5	5⅛	+½
PiedmtAvia .30e	40	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Pinkertons 1.40	359	35⅛	31⅛	35⅛	+4⅛
PioneerFood .20	21	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
Pioneer NIBred	509	27	25⅛	26⅛	+⅛
PioneerStdEl .20	22	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
Pioneer Wstn	38	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
PizzaInn s	736	10⅛	9⅛	10	+⅛
Planet Oil Mln	83	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
PollutnCont Ind	55	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
Polymer Mat .20	6	6	6	6	
Popell Bros .40	79	4½	4	4½	+⅛
Pott Ind .60	91	21	20½	20⅞	+⅛
PowerTest .22e	1	6	6	6	
Powers Reg .70	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
Pratt Nenry .25	26	10½	10	10	—½
PrecMetalH .63e	492	8½	7⅛	8	+⅛
PrestoProd .36	25	16⅛	16⅛	16½	
PrestonTruck .22	119	20½	20⅛	20½	
Prime Inc	42	4⅛	4½	4⅛	
PrincetonCh Res	17	2⅛	2½	2½	—⅛
Process Systems	24	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
Prochemco Inc	23	2⅞	2½	2½	—⅛
ProductChm .72	84	11⅛	9½	11⅛	+1⅛
Progressive Cp	26	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
PubSvcNCar .96	39	9⅛	9	9	
Pulaski Furnitur	29	9	8½	8½	
Puritan Bennett	84	24	22⅛	23⅛	+1½
Putnm Duo Cap	34	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—½
PutDuoInc 1.20	6	14½	14⅛	14½	
QuakerChem .80	64	25	24⅛	25	
QualityInns Int	48	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Quantor Corp	15	4⅛	4	4⅛	—⅛
QueenCasul .40b	90	11⅛	9⅛	11⅛	+1⅛
RLI Corp	13	4⅛	4½	4⅛	—⅛
RPM Inc .20	70	12	11⅛	12	
Radiation Dyn	12	2½	2	2½	
Regan Precision	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Rahall Commun	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Rainbow Resrcs	318	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
Rainier Cos .07e	4	2⅛	2½	2⅛	+⅛
Rangaire .24b	11	8	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
Rapidata Inc	49	2⅛	2½	2⅛	—⅛
Repoca Energy	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Raychem Corp	42	234	231	233	+3
RaymondCo .30b	24	7⅛	7½	7½	—½
RealtyMtgl 1.32e	68	8⅛	7½	7⅛	—½
Recognition Eq	359	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+½
Redactron Corp	45	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
Redken Labs	113	17⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—1⅛
RegalBeloit .40	5	11	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
RegencyElec .40	1425	18½	15⅞	18⅛	+1⅝
RelianceUniv .60	21	7⅛	7½	7½	
Research Ind	90	4⅛	4	4⅛	+½
ReserveOil Min	95	29½	26	26½	—3
Revell Inc .40b	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
RexPlastics .20	86	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
RexPrecision .40	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Reyn&Reyn .32	171	14	13½	14	+1½
RichsInc 1.16	42	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+⅛
RidgewyEnl .40b	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
RingerdPd .04e	374	5	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
RivalMfg 1.40a	982	18½	17	18½	+1⅛
RoadwayExp .30	777	43⅛	40⅛	43½	+2⅛
RobbinsMyer .40	3	10⅛	10½	10⅛	+⅛
RobrtsnDisSy .40	32	17½	15½	16½	+1
Rocket Resrch	204	4⅛	4½	4⅛	+⅛
Rodac Corp	107	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
Rollins Burd .32a	36	16½	16½	16½	—⅛
Rom Am Pharm	61	13½	12	12	—1½
Rosemount .20e	42	18	17⅛	17½	—⅛
Rotron Inc .35	19	12½	11½	12½	+⅛
Rouse Co	401	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
RoweFarn .80	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
RoylCastSys .75c		3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
RoysterCo .60e	340	7⅛	7½	7½	—⅛
RucksrPhar .25a	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
RussellStover .64	197	14½	13	14	+1
RykoffSE .40	20	20⅛	20½	20⅛	+½
RylandGrp .09e	19	19	9½	9⅛	—⅛
S&S Corp .20	45	17	16⅛	17	+⅛
StLouSIC .10e		5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
San Fern El .20r	25	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
SantaAnita .75p	90	6	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
Saslow DL Co	100	8⅛	8½	8⅛	—⅛
SavannaFd 2.24a	5	17	17	17	
Saxton Prod		3½	3½	3½	
Scan Data	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Scherer RP .18	97	8	7½	7⅛	
Schilling .20	95	10½	10	10⅛	+⅛
Schulman .20e	66	6⅛	6½	6⅛	
Scope Inc	171	11⅛	10½	11⅛	+⅛
ScottiComml Co	32	1⅞	1½	1⅝	—⅛
Scottish Inns Am	111	1	1	1	
Scotts Liq Gold	93	1½	1⅛	1½	+⅛
ScrippsHBcl 1.40	14	19	17½	19	+1
Sea Pines	21	1	1	1	
Sea World	164	11⅛	10	11½	+1
SealedAirCp .06e	113	8	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
SeawayFdTn .50	39	13½	11⅞	12½	+⅛
Soebug Ind .15r	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Selscom Delta	29	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+½
Seneca Foods	32	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Schaormatic	156	4	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
Sentry Mfg	15	8⅛	8	8	—⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Serv Merchand s	200	13⅛	11⅛	13⅛	+⅛
Servicemster .60	61	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+⅛
SevenUpCo .72	892	29⅛	28½	29½	+⅛
ShakleeCp .40	29	7½	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
Shatterprf Glass	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Sheldahl Co	159	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
ShippersDisp .36	61	11	10½	11	+⅛
ShoneyBigB .20	108	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+½
Shop&Go .10r	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Shorewood Corp	31	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
Siegl Henryl .25e	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
SigmaAldrh .05e	58	26½	26½	26½	+⅛
SigmorCp A .60	109	14½	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
Siliconix Inc	76	5⅛	5½	5⅛	+⅛
SilverKingMin s	179	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
SimpsonInd 1.20	22	13⅛	12	13⅛	+1⅛
Skyline Oil	115	11⅛	9⅛	10½	+1½
SnapOnTools .54	258	28⅛	27½	27½	—1
SolidState Scient	152	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—1⅛
Solid State Tech	248	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
Sonics Intl	28	16	15½	16	+½
Sonoco Prod .60a	54	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
SorgPrinting .20	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Soundscrib .10e	45	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+½
Source Cap .95e	68	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
SourceCap pf2.40	74	21⅛	21	21⅛	+½
Southn Airwy	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
SouthnBncpAla 1	14	18⅛	18½	18½	
SouthCalWat 1.08	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
SouthnConnGas 2	141	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
SouthnInd 1a	3	12	12	12	
SouthnNatNC .80	1	16½	16½	16½	—½
SouthnUnion Pd	264	27⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+½
Southld Eqty	78	⅛	⅛	⅛	+⅛
SouthldPap .40	27	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Sthwst Airlines	88	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+½
SowstGasCp 1	166	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
SwstPetroCo .32	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Southwst Leasng	23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Spacelabs Inc	14	4⅛	4⅛	4½	
Spartan Foods	122	13⅛	10⅛	13	+2⅛
Spectra Physics	1389	13½	12½	13⅛	+⅛
SpectralDyn .10e	12	5½	5½	5½	
Spectronics Inc	78	4	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
SpeidlNewsp .48	14	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Sta Rite Ind .70	37	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Stanadyne .92a	67	11⅛	11½	11½	—⅛
StdRegistr 1.20a	57	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+⅛
Standun Inc	116	4	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
StanleyHome .80	2	9	9	9	
Steak &Ale .20	896	21½	18	21½	+3
SteakN Shake .32	151	10⅛	9⅛	10½	+⅛
StearnsMfg Co	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
StewartInfo .40	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
StowrtSandwch s	27	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
Story Chemical	106	5	2⅛	4	—1
Stratford Texas	112	2½	2	2½	+½
StrawbCllh 1.20b	23	19½	19	19½	
SturmRuger .30	7	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
SubaruAm .10e	774	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
SueAnnInc .24	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Sullair Corp	206	13⅛	12½	12½	—⅛
Summit Energy	359	⅝	½	½	
Sunlite Oil Ltd	28	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—½
Sunstar Foods	51	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
Superior El .24	85	4½	4½	4½	
Supreme Eq	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Survival Tech	38	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+⅛
Swedlow Inc	36	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
Sycor Inc	127	14½	12⅛	14½	+1⅛
SynerconCp .40e	39	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
SyracusSup .92b		15½	15½	15½	
T Bar Inc s	43	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
TIME DC	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
Tab Prod .20	81	6	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
TacoBell .20	2444	21	17⅛	21	+3½
Tally Corp	73	3⅛	3	3	
TampaxInc 1.60a	1605	33⅛	31⅛	32½	+1⅛
TaylorRental .20	30	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
TaylorWine .62	163	11⅛	11½	11⅞	—½
Technicare Co	1046	22⅛	21	22⅛	+1⅛
TecumsPd 1.60a	45	30	29	29½	
TalasGas .18	71	5⅛	5⅛	5½	
Tsle Comunical	51	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
Telecommun Ind	9	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
Telecredit Inc	54	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
Telemed Corp	19	6⅛	6⅛	6½	+⅛
Telescience Inc	31	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
Tennant Co .56	539	25½	24	25	+1
Tenneco Offshre	752	8⅛	8	8½	+⅛
TennNatGas .80	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Terra Resources	93	10½	9⅛	10	+½
Texint Airl	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Textured Prod	24	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
ThalhmrBro .70	13	14	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
Thermo Electrn	193	11⅛	11	11	—½
Threshold Tech	84	12⅛	11⅛	11½	+⅛
TiffanyCo .40	30	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
Tipperary Corp	279	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
Tolley Intl Cp	29	6⅛	5⅛	6	
Tomlinson Oil	28	2⅛	2	2	—½
ToppsTrows .15e	31	8⅛	7⅛	8½	+1
ToroCa .50	123	8⅛	7½	8½	+1
Toth Aluminum	13	6	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
Tower Prod .10e	23	2⅛	2½	2⅛	
Towle Mfg .76	7	8	7⅛	8	
Transcon Oil	127	2	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
Transocean Oil	51	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Tremcoinc .64	62	7⅛	7	7	
TriChemInc .24	108	21⅛	19½	21	+1½
Triton O&G	81	2	2	2	
TwinCity Barge	1	6½	6½	6½	
TwinDiscClu 1.30	18	23	22⅛	22½	—½
Tymshare Inc	435	18⅛	16⅛	18⅛	+1⅛
Tyson Foods	23	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+⅛
UA ColCable .10s	71	9	8⅛	9	+½
UB Financl .56	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
UTL Corp	66	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—½
UniCapital Cp	67	2½	2⅛	2⅛	—½
Unifilinc .10e	525	10⅛	6⅛	7	—2⅛
UnionElStl 1.20	1	15	14⅛	14⅛	—½
Union Planter	18	9⅛	9½	9⅛	+⅛
UnionSpICp 1	9	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
UnitArtThea .24	119	11½	9⅛	11½	+½
Unit Cable Telev	96	2⅛	2⅛	3⅛	
Unit Mc Gill .10	49	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
US Backnote	46	4⅛	4	4½	+½
US Sugar 2.40e	37	57⅛	56⅛	57⅛	+1⅛
US Surgical Co	69	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
US TruckLin .80	39	12½	12⅛	12½	—⅛
UnitcoCo .60	8	23⅛	23	23	
UnivFoods 1.18	40	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
Univinsl umt .11	203	11⅛	10⅛	11	—½
UnivSecurin .20i	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
University Paten	443	10⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
UpprPenPw 1.72	8	16	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
UsaNDowns .27e	50	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+1
Utils Inds Cp	58	8⅛	6	7⅛	+1½
Vail Assoc	30	7⅛	7½	7⅛	+⅛
Valley Lab Inc	33	8½	8	8	—⅛
Va .1 Ind	190	12½	12½	12⅛	—⅛
VanDusenAir .40	9	7½	7½	7½	
VanDyk Resrch	725	7⅛	3	6½	+3
VanSchaack .28	50	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Vance Sanders	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
VanlerGrap .06e	11	4½	4½	4½	
Varco Intl .02e	167	14½	13⅛	14½	+⅛
Vaughn Jack .40	137	15	14⅛	15	
Valcroind .03	792	7⅛	6⅛	7½	+½
VeloBind Inc	57	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
VenironCp .44	26	19½	18⅛	18⅛	—1
Victoria Stations	819	22⅛	19⅛	22	+3
Viking Ind	209	16½	15⅛	16½	+⅛
Viponi Chem	44	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+½
Ve Intl	20	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
VisualGraphics s	6	2⅛	2½	2⅛	+⅛
Visual Science s	37	5	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
VolumeShoe .34	237	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+⅛
Valunteer Cap	45	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
WD 40 Co .80a	48	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
WalbroCorp .18a	5	2½	2⅛	2½	+⅛
Walkind .28	3	6	6	6	
WalterJim Inv	39	5	4⅛	5	+⅛
Wangco Inc	57	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
Warner El .70	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
WashingtnGrp .10p	45	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—1
WashNatGs 1.08	131	10½	9⅛	10⅛	+⅛
Wash Scientif	28	2	1⅛	2	
Waste Resources	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
WaterAssoc .10e	42	27	26½	27	+½
WausauPapr .60	99	12⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+1
Wavetek		5	4⅛	5	+⅛
WaxmanInd .08	14	4	4	4	
Weatherford Intl	367	10⅛	10⅛	10½	+⅛
Webb Co .80	2	11⅛	11½	11½	—⅛
Webb Resrcs	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
W..enHold .20e	25	7	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
WeightWatc .20a	199	5	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
WellingtMg 1.10a	15	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
Welltech Inc	53	5⅛	5½	5⅛	—⅛
Welsbach Corp	119	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
WestCo .13	86	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
Westcoast Pet Lt	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Westn Digital	74	2½	3	2⅛	+⅛
WestnGear .30	23	7	6⅛	7	+⅛
WstnKyGas 1.32	10	13½	13⅛	13½	+⅛
Wstn MarEl .30a	27	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
WestnMtg Inv	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
Westn Pac Finl	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
WestmoridCoal 1	957	47½	43⅛	43⅛	—2⅛
Wetterauinc .60b	61	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Whila Shield	305	1⅛	1½	1⅛	+⅛
WienAirAls .10e	102	5⅛	5½	5½	—⅛
WienerCorp .21	7	13	11½	12	+½
WileyJSons .72	22	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
Willamette .72b	185	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+½
WilliamsWW .80	28	16	15½	15½	—½
Wilson HJ	121	18	18	18	
Wincorp .30	6	7	7	7	
Winns Stores .60	46	17	16⅛	17	+⅛
WinterJack .75	184	12½	10⅛	12⅛	+1½
WinterParkTl .32	634	6⅛	6	6	
WiscCentrfg .60b	8	12½	12	12½	
WiscPowLl 1.52	242	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+⅛
WiserOil 4.10e	4	70	68	68	—2
Wix Corp .28b	28	8⅛	7⅛	8	—⅛
WolohanLum .18	8	4½	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
WalverPenl .50b	8	5½	5⅛	5⅛	—½
WoodheadD .28	14	8	7½	7½	—½
WoodwdLoth 1.25	81	26⅛	25⅛	26	—⅛
Worthng Blochr	23	13½	12	13½	+1½
Worthingtn Ind	130	18⅛	9⅛	18⅛	
Wright WE .18	116	3½	3⅛	3⅛	—½
WymanGordon 1	1	35	34	35	+1
WyomingNat .80		15½	15½	15½	
Xomox Corp .20	73	28⅛	27½	27½	—½
YellowFrtSys .40	516	38⅛	36⅛	38⅛	+1
YounkerBr 1.20	1	19½	19½	19½	
Zenith Labs	28	7	6⅛	7	
ZionsUtahBn .80	42	19½	16⅛	18⅛	+1⅛
Zoller Dannebrg	28	1⅛	1½	1⅛	—⅛

FOREIGN

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
AngloAGln 3.25e	486	41½	38⅛	41⅛	+2⅛
AngloASoAf .35e	826	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
BayerAG 2.65e	12	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛	+2
BlyvoorGld 1.22a	1134	9⅛	8⅛	9	
BowaterCo .24s	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+½
BrokenNilP .32e	21	9	8⅛	9	
BufelsftGld 2.24e	423	18⅛	16⅛	18⅛	+1⅛
Burmah Oil .11a	205	⅝	½	⅝	+⅛
Canon Inc .39e	7	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+1⅛
DeBeersMin .29e	106	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
FalconbrNick 1a	3	28½	27⅛	28½	+1
Fisons Ltd	45	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
FreeStaGM 3.98e	746	28⅛	25	28⅛	+2⅛
FujiPhotoF .19e	315	12	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
Glaxo Hold .89e		7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+⅛
GoldFieldSA .54e	98	31⅛	28⅛	31⅛	+2⅛
Hitachi Ltd 1.26e	4	39	36⅛	39	+3
HondaMotor .52r	6	37	36⅛	37	+3⅛
KansaiEPw 1.14r	4	21	20⅛	21	
Kirin Brew .21e	7	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
KloofGoldM .64e	709	11	10	11	+⅛
MineralRes .57e	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Mitsui Co .40e	1	28	26⅛	28	+1⅛
NissanMot .21s	1	12⅛	10⅛	12⅛	+2
OverseasInns SA	62	⅝	½	½	—½
PalabaMng 1.26a	38	11	10⅛	11	—½
Philips Glaslpn	135	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+½
Potgiets Plat	65	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—½
PresBrdGM 3e	372	24⅛	22⅛	24⅛	+1
PresStynG 1.49e	674	16⅛	14⅛	16⅛	+1
RankOrgan .11e	5391	3	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
SlNelenaG 3.23e	354	28⅛	26½	28⅛	+½
TelafDeMex .79e	32	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
TokioMarF .82e	29	85⅛	82⅛	85⅛	+4⅛
ToyotaMot .21s	56	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+1⅛
UnionCpLtd .51e	52	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+½
VaalReefs 2.41s	912	25⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+2⅛
Welkom GM .65e	632	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
WestDrietG 5.64e	473	47½	43⅛	47½	+3
WnDeepLvl 1.90e	725	19⅛	17⅛	19⅛	+1⅛
Wn Holding 5.73e	525	35⅛	30⅛	35⅛	+4⅛

z—Shares in full

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Abex Cp 8¼s77	34	100	100	100	+ ¼
AddrMlt 9¾s95	124	75	73	74	+ ½
AirRed cv3⅞s87	22	80	77½	79½	+2
AlaBncp 10½s99	144	100¼	99⅝	100¼	+ ¼
AlaPw 9¾s04	26	94¼	92⅝	94¼	+ ⅞
AlaPow 7s2000	28	86⅝	83	86⅝	+5¼
AlaPw 8⅝s2003	17	84½	83¼	83¼	−1½
Alaskin cv4s94	6	67	66¼	66¼	+ ¼
Alexnd cv5½s96	48	49	48	48¾	+2¼
AllsnMtg 8¾79	29	44	44	44	
AlleghL cv4s81	9	75	75	75	+ ⅞
AllnG cv11½s94	30	97½	96	97½	+1½
AllenGp cv5s87	2	60	60	60	
AlldCh 7⅞s96	4	83½	83¼	83½	+ ¾
AlldCh 5.20s91	4	69¾	69¾	69¾	+1⅝
AlliedPd 7s84	1	70	70	70	+2
AlldSt cv4½s81	9	144	140	143½	+6½
AlldSt cv4⅝s92	407	96¼	93	96	+1¼
Alld Su cv5¼s87	40	45	44	45	−1
Alcoa 9s95	21	99	96½	98¾	+ ½
Alcoa 7.45s96	61	84½	82½	84	+2¼
Alcoa 6s92	60	76½	74½	76½	−1½
Alcoa cv5¼s91	305	85½	84	84¼	+ ¼
Alcoa 3s79	2	82¾	82⅝	82¾	+ ¾
AMAX 8s86	68	90	88	88	−2
AMAX 7½s78	15	97	95¼	97	+ ⅞
AmAirF cv6s90	10	58	58	58	− ¼
AmAirlin 11s88	87	98	98	98	+1
AmAirl 10⅞s88	7	97	94¾	97	+2½
AmAirlin 10s89	34	93¼	91¼	93¼	+2⅞
AAirl cv4¼s92	182	42	40¾	42	+1
ABrand 9⅝s79	114	104½	103½	104¼	+ ½
ABrand 8¼s85	137	96⅝	94⅝	96⅝	+2⅛
ABrand 4⅝s90	2	64¾	64¾	64¾	
AmCan 6s97	16	71½	71½	71½	
ACenM cv6¼s91	28	31	28	30⅞	+2⅞
AmDist 4⅝s86	6	54½	54½	54½	
AExpCr 9⅛s82	14	100	98½	98½	−8⅝
AForPw 5s 030	93	45	43¼	44¾	
AmForP 4.8s87	11	59⅝	58¾	59⅝	+1½
AGenIns 6¼94	10	93	93	93	−1
AHoist cv5½s93	9	75	72	72	−3
A Hosp cv5½99	44	113¾	108	113⅜	+1⅞
AmInv 9¼s76	11	99⅝	99	99½	+ ⅞
AmInvt 6⅞s89	125	75	71	75	+1
A Medcp 9½98	9	68	67⅞	68	+ ½
AMedcp cv5s97	34	45¼	44¼	44¼	− ¾
AmMot cv6s88	94	64⅝	62½	64½	+ ½
ASmelt 4⅝s88	1	57	57	57	+ ¼
AmStrs 9⅞s90	22	100	99¼	100	+ ¼
AmSug 5.30s93	36	71	70	70½	+1
ATT 8.80s2005	1322	100¼	97½	100⅛	+2¼
ATT 8⅝s00xw	1668	100½	98⅛	100	+2½
ATT 8.70s2002	720	98½	95½	97⅝	+1⅝
AT&T 8⅜s07	1540	98	95½	98	+2½
AT&T 7⅞s82	258	98⅝	96⅝	98½	+ ¾
AT&T 7.75s77	249	100¾	99½	100⅛	+ ¾
AT&T 7⅛s03	222	84	81⅝	84	+2⅝
AT&T 7s 001	445	83¾	81	82⅞	+2¼
AT&T 6½s79	192	95½	94	95	+ ¾
AT&T 4⅜s85	108	74	72¾	74	+ ¾
AT&T 4⅜s85r	55	73¾	73	73¼	
AT&T 3⅞s90	64	61½	59⅞	61¼	+1½
AT&T 3¼s84	50	68¾	67⅝	68⅛	+ ⅞
AT&T 2¾s87	34	60	59½	59¾	
AT&T 2¾s80	230	81½	80⅝	81½	+1⅞
AT&T 2⅝s82	115	74⅝	72½	74½	+ ½
AT&T 2⅝s86	169	61½	59¼	61	+1
AMF 10s85	59	100	99½	100	+ ¼
Amfac cv5¼94	16	58⅞	58⅝	58¾	
Ampex cv5½94	118	46½	45¼	46½	+1
Anheusr 6s92	5	75½	75½	75½	
Anheu 5.45s91	5	73	73	73	− ½
viAnnArb 4s95f	1	15	15	15	+1¾
ApcoOil cv5s88	72	87¾	85½	86½	+ ¾

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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
APL cv5¾s88	28	88	87	88	+5
AppalP 11¼s83	92	103¾	101¼	102¼	+1
AppalP 11s82	14	102½	102⅛	102½	+1½
AppalP 8¼s76	65	101	100	101	+ ¾
Appal P 7⅞s77	16	91½	91	91½	− ½
ARASv cv4⅞s96	50	61	60½	61	+ ¼
ArcoPip 8.7s81	101	101½	100⅞	101⅝	+1½
ArcoPip 8⅞s88	450	99¾	98	99¾	+1½
ArcoPip 8s82	32	97⅝	96⅝	97⅝	+1⅛
Arister 9¼s89	9	73¼	73¼	73¼	−1⅞
ArizPSv 9.8s80	226	102	101½	102	+ ½
ArizPSv 9½s82	452	100⅝	99½	100⅝	+ ½
ArlenRl cv5s86	29	40	40	40	−4
Armco 9.20s00	20	99¾	99½	99¾	+ ¾
Armco 5.90s92	2	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	
Armour 9⅞s00	10	99½	99½	99½	+ ½
Armour 5s84	33	71	69½	71	+1½
Armour 5s84r	6	70	70	70	
Armr cv4½s83	3	83	82	82	
ArmCk 8.45s84	20	100	99	100	+1
ArmsRu 8⅝s96	5	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
Asarco 8.80s83	62	99½	98	99½	+1½
AshldOil 10s00	68	101¾	100⅝	101	+1⅛
AshlO cv4¾s93	77	59½	58	58¾	+ ¼
AssoCp 8½s77	4	99¾	98⅝	99	+ ¼
AssoInv 7⅝s86	10	74	74	74	+1
AssoInv 5⅝s77	2	94¾	94¾	94¾	
AssoInv 5½s79	5	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	− ½
AssoInv 4½s76	29	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	
AssoInv 4⅞s83	5	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	+ ¼
AtchT&SF 4s95	17	52¾	52⅝	52¾	+ ¾
AtlcoM 6½s82	11	36	36	36	+1½
AtlCstL 4.95s88	23	63	61½	61⅝	+1⅛
AtlCstL 4s80	1	79¼	79¼	79¼	
AtlRefg 3¼s79	20	86¼	84⅝	86¼	
AtlRch 8⅝s2000	18	99	96	99	+3⅝
AtlRich 7⅜s03	5	85½	85½	85½	− ½
AtlRich 7s76	49	99½	98⅛	99	− ⅜
Atl Rich 5⅜s97	10	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	− ½
ATO cv4⅜s87	30	51	50¼	50¼	− ¾
AvcoCp 7½s93	102	55	54	55	+1
AvcoC cv5½s93	54	45	43⅞	44	−1
Avco Fin 11s90	79	100	99¾	99¾	
AvcoF 10½s83	40	102¾	101½	101¾	+ ⅞
AvcoFin 9¼s89	11	99⅝	99½	99½	− ½
AvcoFin 7⅝s92	30	76½	76	76	− ½
AvcoFin 8⅞s77	27	100⅛	99	99	−1⅛
AvcoFin 6⅝s87	7	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
BaltGE 10¼s83	10	104¼	104¼	104¼	−3¾
BaltGE 10s82	114	104½	103⅝	104⅛	+1
BaltGE 9⅞s05	188	101¾	99	101¾	+2
B&O 11s77	15	104	103⅞	103⅞	− ¼
B&O cv6¼s97	78	115	111⅛	115	+8¼
B&O cv4½s10f	4	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	
B&O cv4½s10A	15	53⅞	53⅝	53⅞	+ ⅛
B&O 4s80	2	78	78	78	−1
BangP cv8¼s94	5	58	54⅝	58	+8
BangP 5⅝s92	2	62¾	62¾	62¾	
Bk Cal cv6½s96	96	67½	66	66	+1
Bk NY cv6¾s94	71	77	76	77	+1
Bankam 8⅞s05	288	94½	92¾	94½	+2½
BankTr 8⅞s99	38	86	83⅞	86	+2½
Bax Lb cv4⅞s91	46	116	111½	116	+7
Beau cv4¾s90A	49	58	54	54½	+ ½
Becton cv5s89	45	75	73½	75	+1½
Becton cv4⅞s88	25	88½	87	88½	+ ½
Beech cv4⅝s93	49	57½	55¾	56	+1
Belco cv4⅝s88	55	56½	55	56	− ½
Belden cv8s90	9	86	85¾	86	+ ¼
BellTPa 9⅝s14	73	103¾	101½	103½	+2⅛
BellTPa 8⅜s15	25	97¼	95	97¼	+1⅛
BellTPa 8⅝s06	73	95¾	92½	95⅜	+2⅝
BellTPa 7⅛s08	5	82¼	82⅛	82⅛	+ ¼
BellTPa 7⅛s12	20	79⅝	78¼	78¼	−1⅝
BellTPa 7s80	10	94½	94½	94½	−1
BellTPa 6⅝s79	20	92⅝	92½	92⅝	+ ⅜
Bendix 9¼s81	105	101	100½	100¾	+ ⅛
BenefCp 9⅝s79	37	103½	103	103½	+1¼
BenefCp 8⅝s78	57	100¾	99	100¼	+ ¾
BenefCp 8½s76	30	101	100	100	− ¼
Benef 7.45s2009	10	79	79	79	+1½
BenefCp 6⅞s77	10	96½	96	96	
BenefCp 6⅝s79	10	92½	90¼	90½	− ¾
Berkey cv5⅞s96	62	43	42	43	
Beth Stl 9s2000	50	100⅝	100	100⅝	+2⅝
BethStl 8.45s05	5	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	+1½
BethStl 4½s90	21	64¼	63⅞	63⅞	+ ½
BethStl 3¼s80	6	80½	80	80	− ½
BlackD 8.45s85	195	99	97½	99	+1½
BobieB cv5¼s81	13	54⅝	53½	54	− ⅛
Borden 2⅞s81	1	73	73	73	+1½
BorgWAc 9⅞s81	23	101½	101⅛	101⅛	− ½
viB&Ma 6s70f	66	66	64	64	−2
viBosM 4¼s70f	30	23⅝	22	23⅝	− ¼
BosEd 12½s79	106	108	107½	107⅞	+ ⅜
BP NoA 10s00	18	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	
BP NoAm 9s80	89	100⅜	100	100	− ½
Braniff 11¼s87	14	99	98½	99	+ ½
Bran 5⅝s86xw	24	64	63⅞	64	− ½
BrkUnG 9⅝s85	32	99¼	97¾	99¼	− ¾
BrkUnG 8⅝s99	10	85	85	85	+1
BrkUnG 7⅞s97	73	80½	76½	80½	+3½
BrkUnG 6⅝s92	5	66	66	66	
BrkUnG 2⅞s76	20	95 21-32	95 7-32	95 21-32	+5-32
Bruns cv4⅞s81	56	80¾	78⅝	80	
Budd cv5⅞s94	45	58½	57	57	
BudgtCap 6s10	1	40	40	40	+1
Bulova cv6s90	119	53	52½	52¾	+ ¼
Burl In cv5s91	5	76½	76½	76½	+1⅛
BurlNo cv5¾s92	47	78¼	77	77⅝	+ ½
CabCabF 8⅞s81	48	48	48	48	+1
CaesrW 12½s90	75	83½	82	82	
CanPac 4sperp	15	42½	42⅝	42½	+ ⅜
CarTT 9⅛s2000	46	95	94	95	+1
CaroTT 8.10s08	4	84	84	84	
CarTT cv5¼s88	3	74½	74½	74½	− ½
Carter cv5⅛s89	27	62	61¾	62	− ⅞
Cart H 7.95s82	18	87	87	87	−2
viCarth 4s81f	1	35	35	35	−12
Case 5⅛s90	6	60¼	60¼	60¼	
CastCk cv5½94	7	69⅝	69⅛	69⅝	+3⅛
CaterpT 8⅝s82	60	100½	99¼	100½	+1⅛
CatT cv5½ 000	206	104½	101	104	+2⅞
CaterT 5.30s92	10	71½	71⅛	71⅛	−1⅛
CoterTr 5s77	1	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	− ½
Celanes cv4s90	145	61¼	58	61¼	+3⅛
Cen Ga 4⅞s80	8	54	54	54	
CenHG cv5¼78	67	91	90	91	+4
viCRNJ 3¼s87f	61	17¼	15	17¼	+2
CentTel 9⅞s95	15	91	91	91	+ ⅞
Cessna cv3⅞s92	5	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+1⅝
Champ cv4¼s84	10	69	69	69	− ¼
Chart NY 7s79	9	91	91	91	
Chas B cv4⅞s93	356	62	58	59	−1¼
ChaseC 6.45s99	769	99¼	98⅝	98⅞	+ ¼
Chas C cv6½s96	458	69⅞	67	69	+ ½
ChseMtg 7⅞s78	234	52	47½	49	− ¾
Chse Mtg 7¼s80	112	34½	32	32⅞	−1⅝
ChasM cv6½s96	167	27	25½	25¾	+ ¼
Chelse cv10s99	7	80	77	80	+3
Chelse cv9⅛s93	9	47	44	45	−3
Chemetrn 9s94	16	91¼	90⅝	91⅛	− ⅞
ChmNY 8.40s99	13	84	83	83	− ⅞
Ch NY cv5½s96	184	58	57	57	− ¼
ChmNY cv5s93	29	56	56	55½	+ ⅞
ChesOh 4⅞s92	11	53	53	53	− ⅞
ChePoMd 8⅞09	15	95¾	95	95⅜	− ¾
viChiEria 5s82f	4	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
CMSIPP 5s55f	36	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
ChocFl cv4½81	3	65	65	65	
ChrisCft cv6s89	121	47	46⅛	47	
Chryslr 8⅞s95	173	69	68¾	69	+ ¼
Chrysler 8s98	255	62½	61¾	61⅞	− ⅜
ChrysFin 9s76	188	99 15-16	99	99 25-32	− ⅛
ChryF 8.35s91	13	70½	70½	70½	
ChryF 7.70s92	18	65	65	65	−1
ChryFin 7⅝s86	40	63	61½	62½	+1
ChryFin 7s79	110	85¾	84¼	85	+1⅝
CIT Fin 8.85s82	86	101	100	101	+1⅝
CIT Fin 7⅛s91	20	93¼	93⅛	93⅛	−1¼
CIT Fin 6⅞s77	19	98	97½	97½	
Citicorp 6.45s89	862	98⅝	98⅛	98¾	+ ¼
CiNorp 6⅞s80	10	90½	90⅛	90⅛	−1⅞
Citicp cv5¾s00	1611	89	83⅛	88½	+5⅛
CitiesSvc 7s76	14	96	95	95⅝	− ⅞
CitSv 6⅞s98xw	8	73	72	73	+2¾
CitiesSvc 6⅞s97	74	72½	69¼	72½	+4⅛
Cities Svc 3s77	46	95	94⅝	94⅝	+ ⅛
CityInv 8⅞s97	5	70	69⅝	69⅝	− ¾
CityInv 8⅛s91	18	62	62	62	
City Invst 8s91	95	61	60½	61	− ¼
City In cv7½s90	37	67	66	66	−1
ClarkEq 9s82	25	100	99½	99⅞	− ⅛
ClrkEQr 10½79	5	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ⅞
ClrkECr 8.8s76	20	100½	100½	100½	− ½
ClevEl 9.85s10	58	101⅝	100¼	100½	
ClevEl 9⅜s09	60	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	
ClevEl 8.85s83	68	100¼	99⅝	100	− ⅛
ClevEl8 8⅞s05	2	92½	92½	92½	+1⅛
ClevEl 8.65s80	5	101	101	101	
ClevElll 8⅞s91	4	91¼	91½	91½	+ ⅜
ClevElll 7⅛s90	13	81	80½	80½	+1⅛
ClevElll 3⅜s86	3	59¾	59¾	59¾	− ½
CMI In cv4⅜92	81	37½	37	37	+ ½
CNA Finl 8⅜s95	55	73	72	73	+1
ColuGas 9⅞s99	45	99	99	99	+2½
ColuGas 9⅛s95	5	93	93	93	
ColumGas 9s94	50	92	90½	90½	+ ⅜
ColuGas 8⅝s95	8	90¾	89	89	
ColuGas 8⅜s96	15	85	85	85	−1
ColuGas 8⅛s96	5	83	83	83	
ColGas 7⅛Jun	15	78⅛	76⅛	76⅛	−5⅛
ColGas 7½Oct	5	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	
ColuGas 4⅞s83	7	74½	74½	74½	− ½
ColPict cv5⅛94	27	48⅛	47	48⅛	−1⅛
ColPict cv4⅜87	10	50⅛	50	50	+1
ColuSOE 11s83	30	104½	103	104½	+1
ColuSOE 9⅛82	41	99¾	98½	99¾	+ ⅛
ColuSOE 8s76	19	99⅝	99½	99½	− ⅛
ColSOE 7⅝s80	31	91⅝	91½	91½	
ColwAt 8.20s80	27	38	38	38	
ComlCr 8¾s91	40	86	85⅝	85⅝	− ⅛
ComlCr 8s81	43	93	91⅝	93	−1
ComlCr 7⅞s78	16	98	96	98	+ ½
ComlCr 7s79	9	91	90¾	91	+ ¼
ComlCr 6⅞s77	20	98	96	98⅛	+ ⅛
ComlCr 6⅞s79	5	89¼	89	89	− ¼
CommwEd 9s79	98	103	102¾	103	+ ⅞
CommwEd 8⅞s05	80	94½	93¼	94	+ ⅞
CommwEd 8⅛s80	9	101	100¼	101	
CommwEd 7⅝s76	70	100	100	100	
CmwEd 7⅜s03F	2	85	85	85	
CowEd 7⅛s78	5	96	96	96	− ⅛
CommwEd 3s77	102	93⅛	94	94⅛	+ ¼
Com O cv4¾s92	10	45⅛	45	45⅛	+ ¼
CompSc cv6s94	77	49⅞	48	48⅞	− ⅛
Conn M cv6s96	85	60	59½	59⅞	−1⅝
ConEd 9⅛s2000	554	73¾	69	73⅜	+ ⅜
ConEdlg 9⅛s04	495	72½	67⅛	71⅛	
ConEd 8.40s03	510	65⅝	63	65⅛	+ ½
ConEd 7.90s01	196	62⅜	61	61⅜	− ½
ConEd 7.90s02	106	62⅝	61	61⅝	−1⅛
ConEdls 7⅛s03	212	62¼	60	60½	−2
ConEdis 5s87	49	55⅛	54⅛	54⅛	− ⅛
ConEdis 5s90	147	48¼	47⅛	48⅛	+ ½
ConEdis 4⅜s90	45	48⅛	46	46¼	+ ⅛
ConEdis 4⅝s91	2	47	47	47	+6⅝
ConEdis 4⅝s93	14	44½	44	44	−2⅝
ConEdis 4⅝s94	3	45	45	45	+ ½
ConEd 4⅝s91r	4	44	44	44	
ConEd 4⅝s92V	107	41	40	40¼	+ ¼
ConE 4⅝s92W	92	41⅝	40½	41⅝	+1½
ConEdig 4⅛s86	61	51⅝	50	51⅞	+1⅛
ConEdis 4s88	48	46⅞	46⅛	46⅞	+2⅜
ConEdis 3⅝s83	2	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	
ConEdis 3⅜s82	5	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	−8
ConEdis 3⅜s84	10	54	54	54	+1
ConEdis 3⅜s85	20	48½	48	48½	− ⅜
ConEdis 3¼s81	24	65⅛	64	64	− ¼
ConEdis 3s79	10	79½	79½	79½	+ ½
ConEdis 2⅞s82	118	57⅛	55⅛	56⅛	−4⅛
ConEdis 2⅞s77	49	90	90	90	
ConNG 9⅛s95	23	98½	97¼	98½	+1½
ConNGas 9s95	20	96	95	95½	− ½
ConNG 7⅞s96	20	85	85	85	+1¼
ConNG 7⅛s96	13	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	−4⅛
ConNGas 5s82	3	79½	79½	79½	−1⅛
ConNG 4⅝s82	3	81¼	81¼	81¼	+1
ConPw 11½s00	149	102½	101½	102½	
ConPw 9⅝s80	108	100¼	100	100¼	+ ¼
ConPw 8⅝s76	57	101	100	101	
ConsP 8⅝s2000	3	81	81	81	−2½
ConsP 8⅝s2003	5	80	80	80	−1
ConsP 8⅛s2001	5	75	75	75	−2
ConPw 7⅝s99	54	72	70	72	+2⅝
ConsP 7⅛s2001	40	71	68½	71	+1
ConP 7½s02Jun	30	70	68⅛	68⅛	+ ¼
ConPw 6⅞s96	11	65½	65⅛	65⅛	+ ⅛
ConPw 6⅝s98	4	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	− ⅛
ConPw 5⅝s96	24	58	58⅛	58⅛	
ConPw 4⅝s90	20	53½	53¼	53½	+2½
ConPw 4½s88	12	57	55⅝	57	+1⅝
ConAir cv3⅞s92	211	37⅛	36	36⅛	−1¼
ContCan 5⅛s85	5	78½	78½	78½	+3½
ContlCp 7.35s89	192	99	98⅝	98⅞	− ⅛
ContlllCp 6⅞s79	30	91⅝	91	91	− ⅛
ContlRlf 7⅛s79	22	45	45	45	
ContOil 9⅛s99	10	99	99	99	+ ¾
ContTCal 10s82	117	100⅝	99¾	100¼	+1
ContTel 10½s83	93	103½	102¾	103	+ ½
ContDat 5½s87	8	60⅝	60½	60⅝	+ ¼
CoopL cv7½s91	15	58	58	58	+1⅝
CoopL cv4½s92	40	34½	34	34½	+ ½
CoowStl cv5s79	25	141	139	139	−1½
Corn Pd 4⅜s83	10	75⅞	75⅛	75⅛	+ ½
CornsG 8.65s80	82	102	101	101	+ ⅝
Crane Co 7s94	11	71	70	71	
Crane cv5s93	6	172½	170	172½	−6½
CredtLF 10⅛s81	17	99½	99	99½	+ ½
Crescf cv5⅛s80	3	72	72	72	+4
CrockN 10s94	232	101	100⅛	100¼	+ ½
CrocN cv5⅜s96	11	66⅝	66	66⅝	+1⅝
CrwnZ 8⅝s2000	10	95	95	95	
Cummin 8⅝s95	1	92	92	92	+1
DartIn cv4⅜s87	36	74	73¼	73	
Dayco cv6¼s96	42	45½	44¼	45½	+1⅛
Dayco cv6s94	44	58	57¼	58	+ ½
Dayco cv5⅞s94	6	52	51½	51½	
DayHud 9⅝s95	2	97	97	97	+4
DayHud 7⅝s94	15	79⅝	79⅛	79⅛	− ⅛
DaytPL 10.7s05	20	102	101⅝	102	
DaytPLt 10⅛s81	34	103	101	101	−2
DaytPLt 8s03	25	77¼	76	77⅛	− ½
DaytPL 3⅛s82	10	69	69	69	
DeereCo 4½s83	3	78½	75	76	− ½
DeereCr 8⅞s82	20	101	101	101	+1⅛
viDelLW 5s85f	1	5½	5½	5½	
viDLW 4⅝s85f	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
viDLW inc90f	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−1⅛
viDLW 4s-6s42f	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
DelmPL 9⅝s83	10	100	100	100	+ ½
DelmPL 6⅞s97	5	68	68	68	
DelMo cv5⅛s94	60	74	72	74	+2
DetEd 12⅝s82	47	109⅛	108	108	− ½
DetEd 11⅛s79	129	108¼	107½	107⅞	+1½
DetEd 9.04AA	86	84½	81½	83¼	−4⅛
DetE 9.15s2000	16	79½	78⅞	79½	+1½
Det Edis 9s99	45	78⅛	78⅛	79⅛	+ ⅛
DetE 8.15s2000	37	70½	70	70½	+4½
DetEdis 8⅞s01	61	69⅛	67⅛	69	
DetEdis 7⅛s03	22	65	64	64	
DetEdis 7⅛s01	22	64	62	62½	−2½
DetEdis 7s76	5	98⅝	98⅛	98⅛	+ ¼
DetEd 6.40s98	100	58⅛	55½	56	−1
DetEdis 6s96	49	55	53⅛	53⅛	−2⅜
DetEd 3⅜s76	3	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+ ⅜
DiGior cv5⅛s93	32	54½	54	54	
Dilingh cv5⅛s94	20	38⅝	37⅛	37⅛	− ⅛
Divrln 9⅛s91	88	56⅛	55	56	
Divrln cv6⅝s93	6	38⅞	38⅛	38⅛	−1⅛
Doug Airc 5s78	8	90	88½	88½	+ ¼
Dow 8.90s2000	18	97⅛	97½	97½	
Dow 8⅞s2000	102	98⅛	97½	97⅞	+ ⅛
DowCh 7⅞s03	20	85	85	85	− ½
DowCh 4.35s88	17	74	64⅛	74	+6
DPF cv5½s87	39	37½	37	37⅛	−1⅜
duPont 8.45s04	157	98⅛	95⅞	97⅛	+1⅛
duPont 8s81	363	100⅛	99⅛	100	+ ⅛
DukePw 10s99	293	109⅛	108	108⅛	− ⅛
DukePw 9⅝s04	73	98	98	98	+2⅛
DukePw 9⅛s05	103	95½	93⅛	94⅛	+1⅛
DukePw 8⅝s03	45	82⅛	81	81⅛	+ ½
DukePw 7⅝s02	14	79⅛	79	79½	+1⅛
DukePw 7⅝s03	38	78⅛	76	77⅛	+1⅛
DukePw 7⅛s01	5	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	+1
DukePw 7⅛s02	5	75	75	75	+1¼
DukeP 6.85s98	19	93	91⅝	93	− ¼
Duplan cv5½s94	48	31⅛	31	31⅛	− ⅛
DuqLt 8⅝s2000	24	93⅛	89	92	−1
DuqsnLt 8⅛s05	16	100⅛	100	100⅛	− ⅛
DuqsnLt 8⅛s08	3	56	56	56	−2
DuqsnLt 2⅞s77	125	91⅝	91⅛	91⅝	− ¼
E Syst cv4½s92	77	61	57½	59	+ ½
East AL cv5s92	48	38⅛	37	37½	+ ¼
East A cv4⅞s93	68	37⅛	36⅛	37	+ ¼
Eckerd cv4⅞s88	2	175	175	175	+8¼
EG&G cv3⅞s87	12	57	56	56	−2
ElPa cv4⅞s96A	46	89	87⅛	88	+ ⅞
ElPaso cv6⅛s95	16	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	− ¼
ElPas cv6⅝s93A	99	67½	65	65	−2
ElPaso cv6s93	28	67	65	65	
Englhd cv5⅛s97	100	90	80	89	+2
viErie 5s2020f	38	3⅛	3	3	−1
viErie 4⅛s85f	1	22⅛	20⅛	22⅛	−1½
viErie 3⅛s90f	14	12	12	12	−1¼
Esmrk 9⅛2000	8	97½	97⅛	97⅛	+2⅝
Essex cv5⅛s96	6	110	110	110	
Evans cv6⅛94	736	47½	47⅛	47⅛	+ ¼
Exxon 6½s98	84	79⅛	77⅛	79⅛	+2⅛
Exxon 6s97	244	75	72½	75	+2
ExxnPipe 9s04	262	100	98½	100	+1
Fairch cv4⅝s92	45	45¼	45	45¼	+ ¼
FamlyFin 5s81	23	58	40	40	−2⅛
Farah cv5s94	10	52½	52	52½	+2½
Fedders 8⅞s94	6	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	− ⅛
Fedders cv6s96	80	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ⅞
FdNMt cv4⅝s96	1019	76	68⅛	76	+6
Fibrbd cv6⅛s98	30	68	68	68	
Finan 10⅛s90	35	100⅛	100	100	
Firestne 9⅛s04	90	97⅛	97½	97½	+ ¼
Firestne 8⅛s83	15	99⅝	99½	99⅛	+ ½
FstBkSy 8⅝s93	5	99⅝	99½	99½	−1
FstBkSy 6⅝s79	20	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	+1½
FstChlCp 6⅝s80	42	91⅞	90½	90½	− ½
FstChiCp 6⅝s78	25	94	93⅛	93⅛	− ⅛
FstIntBn 9⅝99	8	100	99	99	+1½
FstIntBnc 9s83	72	101	99⅝	101	+1⅝
FstNOr 7⅞s78	5	97	97	97	−2
FstNOr 6⅝s80	5	93	93	93	+3
FstNBos 8s82	36	96⅛	95	96⅛	+1⅛
FstNBos 7.6s81	20	93⅛	92½	92½	− ⅜
FstNBos 6⅝s79	37	92½	91⅛	91⅛	+ ⅛
FstPen cv7s98	40	62	60	61⅛	+1⅝
FstSec 10½s89	66	100⅝	100	100⅛	+ ⅛
FstSecur 7s79	10	93	92½	92⅛	−1⅛
FstUnR cv7s91	2	73	73	73	+1½
FstWisc 8⅛s96	27	80	77½	77⅛	+ ⅜
Fischb cv4⅞s97	40	61½	61	61½	− ½
FishFd cv6s94	16	70	69	69	−2½
FlexiV cv5⅛s97	5	50	50	50	−3
FlaPLt 10⅛s81	298	105⅛	104	105⅛	+1
FlaPL1 9⅛s94	75	100	99	100⅛	+1⅛
FlaPLt 8⅞s82	102	100	99	99	− ⅛
FlaPwLt 8⅛s00	25	99	95	99	+1⅛
FMC cv4⅛s92	57	38½	35⅛	36	+1½
FoodFair 8⅛s96	2	70	70	70	
FoodFair 4s79	11	72½	72⅛	72⅛	
Ford Mt 9⅛s94	23	101½	99⅛	101⅛	+2
Ford Mt 8⅝s90	25	94	93⅛	93⅛	+2⅛
FordMt 7.85s94	15	90	90	90	−5
FordMt 7.40s80	65	97	96½	96⅛	− ½
Ford Mt 7⅛s77	30	99⅛	98⅛	98⅛	− ⅛
FordMt 6½s79	80	94	93⅛	94	+2
FordCrd 9⅝s81	15	102⅞	102	102⅞	+ ⅛
FordCrd 9.7s80	26	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞	
FrdC 8⅞s90Ap	21	97¼	97	97	+2
FrdC 8⅞s90No	6	97	96⅛	96⅞	+1⅛
FordCr 8.85s95	79	99⅛	98⅝	99⅛	+ ¼
FordCrd 8⅝s83	60	98½	98⅝	98⅝	+ ¼
FordCrd 8⅝s91	55	85½	83⅛	85⅛	+1⅛
FordCrd 8⅝s76	109	101	100	100½	+ ½
FordCrd 8⅝s82	2	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+ ¼
FordCrd 7⅞s93	12	85	83	83	+1
FordCrd 7⅝s79	7	95	95	95	+ ½
FordCrd 7s80	10	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	+4⅛
FordCrd 6⅝s78	22	99⅝	99⅛	99⅛	
FordCr cv4⅞s98	148	68	63	68	+4
FordCr cv4⅝s96	86	61½	60	60½	+2½
FoMcK cv6s94	71	65½	65	65	
FtWDen 4⅝s82	10	72	72	72	+ ½
Fruehf cv5½s94	144	56⅛	55¼	55½	+1
FruehF 9.15s83	45	95	95⅛	95	+ ½
FruehF 7.50s78	5	95	95	95	−1½
FruehFin 7s79	31	93½	90	91½	+ ¼
Fuqua 9½s98	14	71½	69	69⅛	−2
GACCp cv5⅞s94	598	20	18	18⅞	−1⅛
GnATr cv5⅞s89	193	67½	67	67	+1
GenElec 6⅛s04	66	98⅛	96½	98	+ ¼
GenElec 7⅛s96	128	92	88	91	+ ⅛
GenElec 6⅞s79	98	94	93⅛	94	+ ¼
GenElec 5.3s92	26	73	72	73	+ ⅛
GenElec 3⅝s76	183	98⅛	97¼	98⅛	+ ⅛
GnElCr 8⅞s82	30	101	100¼	101	+ ⅛
GnElCr 8.65s84	37	99⅛	97	99⅛	− ⅛
GnElCr 8.6s85	28	99	97⅛	99	+1
GnElCr 8⅛s76	49	102⅛	100 1-32	100 17-32	+1-32
GnElCr 8.4s81	10	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	− ⅛
GnElCr 7⅛s78	66	97⅛	96	97⅛	+ ⅜
GenElCre 7s80	12	92½	92⅛	92⅛	
GenElCr 7s79	25	94	92⅞	94	+1⅛
GnElCr 6⅝s77	74	97	96	97	
GenFds 8⅞s98	134	101	99	100	− ⅛
GenFds 7⅛s84	15	94	94	94	−1
GenFds 3⅝s76	10	97	97	97	+15-32
G Host cv4s88	118	97¼	95⅛	96⅛	+4⅛
GenHost 7s94	246	54	50	53	− ⅛
GenHost 6s90f	6	52	52	52	
GenInst cv5s92	37	54½	53⅛	54½	+ ½
GenMill 8⅞s95	19	96	94⅛	94⅛	+1⅛
GMotAc 8⅞s99	40	97½	96	97⅛	+2⅛
GMotAc 8⅛s77	69	103⅛	102	102	− ⅛
GMotAc 8.7s83	47	100⅛	100	100⅛	+ ⅛
GnMotAcc 8s93	188	92⅛	89⅛	90⅛	+2⅛
GMotA 7.85s98	25	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	+2⅛
GMotAc 7⅝s94	70	87⅛	85⅛	87⅛	+2⅛
GMotAc 7⅛s95	5	82	82	82	+1⅛
GMotAc 7⅜s92	15	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	+1⅛
GMotAc 6⅛s88	73	80⅛	79⅛	80⅛	+1⅛
GnMotAcc 5s77	67	95⅛	94⅛	95	
GnMotAcc 5s80	129	86⅛	85	85⅛	+1
GnMotAcc 5s81	71	84	83⅛	84	+1⅛
GMotAcc 5s81r	15	84	84	84	
GMotAc 4⅞s87	31	71	69	69⅛	+1⅛
GMotAc 4⅞s85	32	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	+1
GMotAc 4⅛s85	109	78⅛	76⅛	78⅛	+1⅛
GMotAc 4⅛s86	10	71	69⅛	71	+1⅛
GMotAc 4⅛s85	65	72⅛	71⅛	72⅛	+1⅛
GnMotAcc 4s79	45	88⅛	87	88⅛	+1⅛
GMotCp 8⅝s85	179	98⅛	95	98⅛	+ ⅛
GMtCp 8.05s85	182	98⅛	94⅛	98⅛	+1⅛
GMotCp 3⅛s79	8	87	86⅛	86⅛	
GenPU 10⅛s80	48	102½	101	102½	+ ⅛
GTCal 9⅛s2000	42	100⅛	98½	100⅛	+1
GenT El 9⅛s95	43	98⅛	97	98⅛	+ ⅛
GenT El 9⅛s99	25	98	98	98	+1⅛
GenT El 8⅛s76	108	100⅛	100	100	− ¼
GenT El 8⅛s91	30	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
GnTIEl cv6⅛s96	194	79⅛	76	79⅛	+3⅛
GnTIEl cv5s92	182	63⅛	61⅛	63⅛	+2⅛
GenTel cv4s90	37	58	56⅛	58	+1⅛
Genesco 9⅛s76	137	95⅛	94	94	−1⅛
G Pc cv9⅛s2000	66	103⅛	101	101	−1
GaPac cv5⅛s94	35	109	108	108⅛	− ¼
GaPac cv5⅛s96	83	94⅛	90	90	−4
GaPow 11⅛s00	367	100⅛	99⅛	100⅛	
GaPow 11s79	247	104	101⅛	104	+1⅛
GaPow 8⅛s2000	36	80	79⅛	80	+ ⅛
GaPow 8⅛s04	150	77	74⅛	77	+2
GaPow 8⅛s2001	103	72⅛	71	72⅛	+1⅛
GaPow 7⅛s2003	26	68⅛	66⅛	68⅛	−3⅛
GaPow 7⅛s2001	40	69	67⅛	68⅛	+ ⅛
GaPw 7⅛s02De	2	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
GaPw 7⅛s02Jly	15	67⅛	67	67	+1
GaPow 7⅛s2001	21	68⅛	67	67	+2
Goodrch 9⅛s82	190	101	100⅛	100⅛	
Goodrch 8⅛s94	5	84	84	84	
GoodyT 8.60s95	15	92	92	92	+1
GoodyT 7.35s97	5	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	−1
GordnJ cv5s88	16	71	71	71	+1
Gould 9⅛s95	20	92⅛	91⅛	92⅛	+1⅛
Grace cv6⅛s96	173	91	89⅛	89⅛	−1⅛
Grace cv4⅛s90	59	61⅛	60⅛	61⅛	+ ⅛
Granit cv4⅛s94	6	67	67	67	+ ½
GlNoR cv4⅛s93	23	87⅛	82	87⅛	−1⅛
GlNR 3⅛s2000	4	37	37	37	−3
GtWstUnif 6s87	9	65	61	61	−1
GGiant cv4⅛s92	20	57⅛	57	57	−1
Greyh cv8⅛s90	93	79	77⅛	78	+ ¼
Grolier 9⅛s91	114	57⅛	50	50	−1
Grolier cv4⅛s87	7	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	− ¼
Grumm cv8s99	33	88⅛	84⅛	88⅛	−7⅛
Grum cv4⅛s92	79	46⅛	45⅛	45	+1
GTE S 10s2000	10	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	− ⅛
GuardMt 7⅛s79	258	24⅛	22	22⅛	−8⅛
GulfMO 5s56f	30	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
GulfOil 8⅛s95	58	97	95	96⅛	+1⅛
GulfWn 7s03A	27	62⅛	60⅛	62⅛	+ ⅛
Gulf Wn 7s03 B	61	62⅛	62	62⅛	− ½
GulfWlnd 6s88	41	64	62⅛	62⅛	− ⅛
GlfWn cv5⅛s93	1080	81⅛	78⅛	80⅛	−1⅛
GlfWn cv5⅛s87	577	101⅛	96⅛	101	+6
GlfW cv5⅛s87A	231	101	94⅛	101	+5½
Hallibr 9⅛s2000	15	101	101	101	+2¼
Harris 7.20s80	15	92	91⅛	91⅛	− ⅛
HartfdN 8⅛s96	7	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	−2
HawnEl 11⅛s04	1	108	108	108	− ½
HawEl 9s2000	5	88	88⅛	88⅛	−3⅛
HellerW 9⅛s91	1	84	84⅛	84⅛	−3⅛
HellerW 7⅛s88	2	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	− ⅛
HelmrP cv5s87	10	193	193	193	−11
Hercln cv6½s99	100	97½	95⅛	96½	[illegible]
Heubln cv4½s97	278	76½	72¾	76½	[illegible]
HiltnH cv5s95	50	65	64	65	[illegible]
HoIinn 9⅞s95xw	12	92	91⅝	91⅝	[illegible]
Honywl 5.60s92	5	68½	68	68	
HonyF 9.65s81	20	102	101	101	[illegible]
HonywFin 7s78	10	94	92⅝	94	[illegible]
HospAffil 10s99	26	75	74	75	[illegible]
HostInt cv5½94	8	56½	56½	56½	[illegible]
HouseFin 9s76	140	100 27-32	100½	100⅝	[illegible]
HousFin 7⅜s99	10	84	84	84	[illegible]
HousFin 7⅝s95	10	80½	80½	80½	[illegible]
HouseFin 5s88	4	79	79	79	
HouseFin 4s78	10	90	90	90	[illegible]
HousLt cv5⅜s85	40	77	75⅝	76¼	[illegible]
HouNG 9.75s95	6	101	101	101	
IllBellTel 8s04	189	93⅛	89	91½	[illegible]
IllBell 7⅝s2006	79	86	83½	86	[illegible]
IllPow 10⅛s04	25	103	103	103	[illegible]
IllPow 7.60s81	2	77½	77½	77½	[illegible]
IndBellT 10s14	24	103⅝	103	103⅝	[illegible]
IndBellT 8⅝s11	25	90¼	87	90¼	[illegible]
IndMich 10⅛s82	30	101	100	101	[illegible]
IngRd 8⅝s85	84	99½	98	99	[illegible]
InlndStl 8⅝s99	11	98	96	98	[illegible]
Inslco cv9⅝s99	2	87	87	87	[illegible]
InstitInv 7⅜80	98	43	39	39	[illegible]
IntHarv 9s04	13	95¾	92	92	[illegible]
IntHarv 8⅝s95	7	91	91	91	
IntHar 4.80s91	5	64½	64	64½	[illegible]
InHarC 9.15s82	205	101	99¼	100⅝	[illegible]
IntHarCr 8⅞s81	70	99⅝	98	99⅝	[illegible]
IntHarCr 7s77	42	98⅝	98	98⅝	[illegible]
IntHarC 4⅝s81	25	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	[illegible]
IntHarC 4⅝s79	15	85¾	85	85¾	[illegible]
IntMin cv4s91	178	107	99½	102	[illegible]
Int Pap 8.85s95	26	97½	98	98	[illegible]
IntPap cv4⅝s96	95	56¾	55½	56	[illegible]
IntSilv cv5s93	19	55½	54½	54½	[illegible]
IntTT 11s82	37	108	107¾	108	[illegible]
IntTT 10s2000	77	100½	99	100½	[illegible]
IntTT 9⅛s83	173	100⅝	100	100½	[illegible]
IntTT cv8⅝s00	406	93¾	91	93¼	[illegible]
IntTT 4.90s87	10	68¼	60	68¼	[illegible]
IpcoH cv5¼s89	22	53	52⅝	52¾	[illegible]
ItelCp cv6s96	23	69¾	69	69¾	[illegible]
ItelCp cv7s95	7	61	61	61	[illegible]
JimWalt 8s98	32	75	73¾	75	[illegible]
JimW cv5⅝s91	46	90	88⅝	88⅝	[illegible]
JoneLau 6⅝s94	19	60	59½	60	[illegible]
KaneMil 9½s90	3	84	84	84	
Kennect 7⅞s01	19	84½	83½	84½	
KentPw 7⅝s80	18	92½	89	92½	[illegible]
KerrMcG 8s83	30	96½	96⅛	96⅛	
KimbCl 5⅞s91	6	75¾	75⅝	75⅝	[illegible]
KimbCl 5⅝s92	15	73¾	73	73	[illegible]
KingsDSt 10s98	11	85⅝	84	84	[illegible]
Kresge cv6s99	486	115	108½	114¼	[illegible]
Kroger 9⅞s83	31	101¼	101	101	[illegible]
Kroger 9s95	9	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	
Kroger 8.7s98	19	87	87	87	
viLSM 3⅜s97r	2	12½	12½	12½	
viLVHT 5s84f	9	18	18	18	
viLehVa 4½s74f	2	15	14⅝	15	[illegible]
viLehV 5sC03f	1	8	8	8	[illegible]
viLehV 4sD03f	5	6	6	6	[illegible]
viLehVT 5s79f	2	20	20	20	
LibMcN cv5s89	3	64	64	64	[illegible]
LiggMyer 6s92	13	73	71	73	
Litton 8⅝s76	80	98¾	97½	98⅛	[illegible]
Litton cv3⅞s87	96	40½	38½	39	[illegible]
LMI Inv 6⅝s82	132	28	27⅛	28	[illegible]
Lockh cv4¼s92	527	39⅝	35¼	36	[illegible]
Loews 6⅞s93	220	61	59⅛	60¾	[illegible]
LomN cv5⅝s98	35	52	50	50	
LonSG 10⅛s2000	28	101½	100	101½	[illegible]
Lone SG 9⅞s95	14	100½	99	100	[illegible]
LonSIn cv5⅛s93	65	69	67⅛	69	[illegible]
LongIsLt 9⅝s82	22	100⅞	100½	100¾	[illegible]
LongIsLt 9⅛s83	35	99½	98½	98½	[illegible]
Lorillrd 3⅜s78	14	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	[illegible]
LouGE 9½s2000	28	97⅝	97	97	[illegible]
LouNsh 11s85	6	96¾	96¾	96¾	
Lowenst 8½s96	15	80½	80½	80½	
LTV Cp 7½s77	271	130½	129	130⅛	[illegible]
LTV Cp 5¾s76	1	95¾	95¾	95¾	
LTV Cp 5s88	417	46	45	45⅛	
LoeS cv6⅝2000	51	110	108	110	[illegible]
LykY 11s2000	23	90	88⅝	88⅝	[illegible]
LykY 7⅛s94old	168	62⅞	61½	62⅛	[illegible]
Lyk 7⅛s94new	49	62	61	61⅞	[illegible]
MackF 9⅝s90	9	93	93	93	[illegible]
MackF 8⅛s77	10	98½	98⅛	98½	[illegible]
MackT 5⅛s81	8	79¼	78¼	78¼	[illegible]
Macmill cv4s92	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	[illegible]
MacyCr 7⅞s77	41	97⅛	97	97⅛	[illegible]
Macy cv5s92	9	70⅛	69½	70⅛	[illegible]
Macy cv4⅛s90	51	69	67	69	[illegible]
MadSq cv6¼s87	10	55	55	55	[illegible]
MaineC 5⅝s78	35	84¾	82	84¼	[illegible]
MeYnkP 9.1s82	16	89	89	89	
MfrsHan 8⅝s82	63	98½	96½	98	[illegible]
MfrsHan 8⅛s84	1	84	84	84	[illegible]
MfrsHTr 8⅞s85	7	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	[illegible]
Marcor 6½s88	96	72	71	72	[illegible]
Marcor cv5s96	51	69	68	68¾	[illegible]
MarlM cv6s94	53	71	70	70	
MdCup cv5⅛s84	89	63⅝	63½	63⅝	[illegible]
MassM cv6⅝s90	2	66¼	66¼	66¼	
MassM cv6¼s91	20	57⅝	56	56⅛	[illegible]
MayDStCr 9s89	5	92½	92½	92½	[illegible]
MayDCr 8⅞s76	28	100½	100⅛	100⅛	[illegible]
MayS Real 5s77	5	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	[illegible]
McCror 7⅝s95	395	43⅛	41⅛	43⅛	[illegible]
McCror 7⅝s97	144	41¾	40	41	
McCror 7½s94	20	40⅞	39½	40	−1
McCror 7⅛s94n	59	42¼	42	42¼	[illegible]
McCro cv6½s92	9	38	37½	38	+1
McCror 5½s76	19	93	92	92	+ ½
McCrory 5s81	6	50½	48½	48½	−1½
McDonald 9s85	60	100½	100	100½	+1
McDO cv4⅝s91	99	64	59	63⅝	[illegible]
McGHl cv3⅞s92	33	51	51	51	
Mellon 10s89	311	100	99⅛	99⅞	[illegible]
Mellon 7.8s82	10	93⅝	93½	93½	[illegible]
MelvS cv4⅞s96	22	70	67	70	+3
Merck 7⅞s85	98	97	96½	97	[illegible]
MGM 10s73	26	79¾	79¼	79¾	[illegible]
MGM 10s94	46	78½	76	78	[illegible]
MGM 9s92	16	85	85	85	
MGM cv5s93	94	85¾	84	85	+2
MGIC 8⅞s08	67	73¾	71	73¾	+3¾
MGIC cv5s93	147	47½	44⅝	47½	+2⅜
MichBT 7⅝s11	49	86¾	83	86⅝	+5⅝
MichBT 7s2012	21	76	74½	76	+4
MichBT 4⅜91	3	61	61	61	
MichCG 10⅝s82	1	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	[illegible]
Micrdt 10s2000	4	83¾	83¾	83¾	
MidldMtg 8s80	22	37¼	35⅛	37¼	+2⅛
MilesLab 6⅜92	3	70⅛	70	70	
MilLab cv5¼s94	74	68	66⅝	67½	+ ½
MplsStL 6s85	2	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	[illegible]
MinMM 8.20s85	74	99⅝	99	99⅝	[illegible]
MissRvCp 8s94	6	90	88⅝	90	+1½
MKT inc5½s33f	71	9⅝	9	9⅛	[illegible]
MoKanT 4s90	6	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+1
MoPac 5s2045f	132	43	42	42½	[illegible]
MoP 4⅝s2020f	25	42½	40⅞	42½	[illegible]
MoP 4⅝s2030f	24	40¾	40¾	40¾	[illegible]
MoPac 4¼s90	16	54	53	54	[illegible]
MoPa 4¼s2005	16	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛	+1
MobilOil 7⅜s01	23	84½	82	84½	[illegible]
MohkD cv5½s94	224	29	27	28¾	[illegible]
Monogrm 10s99	5	83¾	83¾	83¾	[illegible]
Monsa 9½s2000	22	100½	98	100	
Monsa 8½s2000	5	98	98	98	
MonsanCo 8s85	65	98	96⅝	97½	[illegible]
MontWd 4⅞s90	1	67	67	67	
MtWdCr 9⅛s83	10	100½	100⅜	100½	[illegible]
MtWdCr 9⅛s90	14	96¼	93	96¼	[illegible]
MtWdCr 9s89	43	92	91	91	−1
MtWdCr 6⅝s87	20	73⅝	72½	73½	+1
MtWdCr 5⅛s81	2	77	77	77	−4
MtWdCr 4⅞s80	46	81¼	81	81⅛	
Morgn cv4⅞s98	352	80½	76	80	+3
viMoE 3½s2000f	15	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
MtStTT 9⅝s12	182	104	101½	104	[illegible]
MtStTT 9⅞s15	851	102⅝	100½	102⅝	[illegible]
MtSt TT 9s2010	76	99½	95¼	99½	[illegible]
MtStTT 8.70s82	624	102¾	101⅛	102¾	[illegible]
MtSt TT 7⅝s13	3	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	[illegible]
MtStTT 7⅜s11	32	81¼	79	81¼	[illegible]
MtStTT 6⅝s77	85	96⅝	96½	96⅝	[illegible]
NarraEl 10⅞s80	18	104	104	104	[illegible]
NatBisc 4⅞s87	13	70⅝	70	70⅝	[illegible]
NatCash 7.7s94	33	85⅛	84½	84½	[illegible]
NCashR cv6s95	180	71½	70	71⅛	[illegible]
NatCash 5.6s91	14	67½	67½	67½	[illegible]
NCtyL cv5⅝s88	33	42½	42	42½	[illegible]
NDist cv4⅞s92	113	63¾	62	62⅛	[illegible]
NFuelG 12⅛s83	5	109	109	109	[illegible]
NHom cv4⅞s96	163	30	29	30	[illegible]
NatInd 10s99	35	80	77¾	78⅛	[illegible]
NatInd cv5⅛s88	22	57½	56⅝	57½	
Nat Lead 4⅞s88	1	61	61	61	
N RuUt 8.95s85	67	99	98⅝	98⅝	[illegible]
Nat Steel 8s95	5	88¼	88¼	88¼	[illegible]
NatSteel 4⅝s89	16	68	68	68	[illegible]
NatSteel 3⅛s82	3	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	[illegible]
NCNB 8.30s95	11	84½	84½	84½	[illegible]
NCR Cp 9s85	15	100⅝	99¼	100¼	[illegible]
NEngPw 7s76	21	99	98	99	[illegible]
NEngTT 9½s10	293	100⅛	98	100⅛	[illegible]
NEngTT 8⅝s09	84	92⅞	90⅝	91¼	[illegible]
NEngTT 8.2s84	63	88	86	88	[illegible]
NEngTT 8s03	101	86	84½	86	[illegible]
NEngTT 7⅝s07	156	80	77¼	80	[illegible]
NEngTT 6½s79	26	93¼	92¼	93⅛	[illegible]
Newhall cv6s95	19	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	
NJ BellT 9.35s	81	101	99⅝	101	[illegible]
NJ Bell 7⅞s13	27	85	85	85	
NJ Bell 7⅝s12	31	82	80	82	
NJ Bell 7⅛s11	28	81	78⅝	81	[illegible]
NJ Bell 3⅛s88	16	57	56⅝	57	[illegible]
NYBkSv 10s81	130	99⅝	97½	97½	[illegible]
viNYCen 6s80f	3	8	7½	8	
viNYC 5s2003f	53	5½	4⅛	4⅛	[illegible]
viNYC 4½s2013f	164	4⅝	4	4	[illegible]
viNYCen 4s98f	95	5⅛	4½	5	[illegible]
viNYCH 3⅛s97f	1	17	17	17	[illegible]
viNYLS 3⅞s98f	4	11⅞	10⅝	11⅞	[illegible]
viNYCL 3⅛s98r	3	8	8	8	
viNYMC 8⅛s98f	9	28½	28⅛	28¼	
viNYM 3⅛s98r	1	22	22	22	
NYConn 2⅞s75f	30	22⅝	22¼	22¼	[illegible]
viNYLW 4½s73f	6	8	8	8	
viNYNH 4⅛s22f	20	2⅛	2	2	
viNYNN 4s07f	16	8½	8⅛	8⅛	[illegible]
viNYPut 4s93f	4	17	17	17	
NYS EG 9⅝s05	2	93¾	93¾	93¾	[illegible]
NYS EG 7⅝s81	3	91	91	91	[illegible]
NY Sus 4s2004	1	68	68	68	
NYTel 9⅛s2010	99	100	99	100	[illegible]
NY Tel 9s14	73	98	96½	98	+1
NYTel 8⅝s2015	32	95⅝	94	95½	[illegible]
NYTel 8.30s12	90	90	87	87	[illegible]
NYTel 8s2008	16	87	85¼	87	[illegible]
NY Tel 8s83	65	99	97½	99	[illegible]
NYTel 7⅛s2006	45	86	83	85	[illegible]
NYTel 7⅛s2011	40	81½	78⅜	80	+3
NYTel 4⅝s91	41	63	62	62	[illegible]

(Continued on Page 11, col. [illegible])

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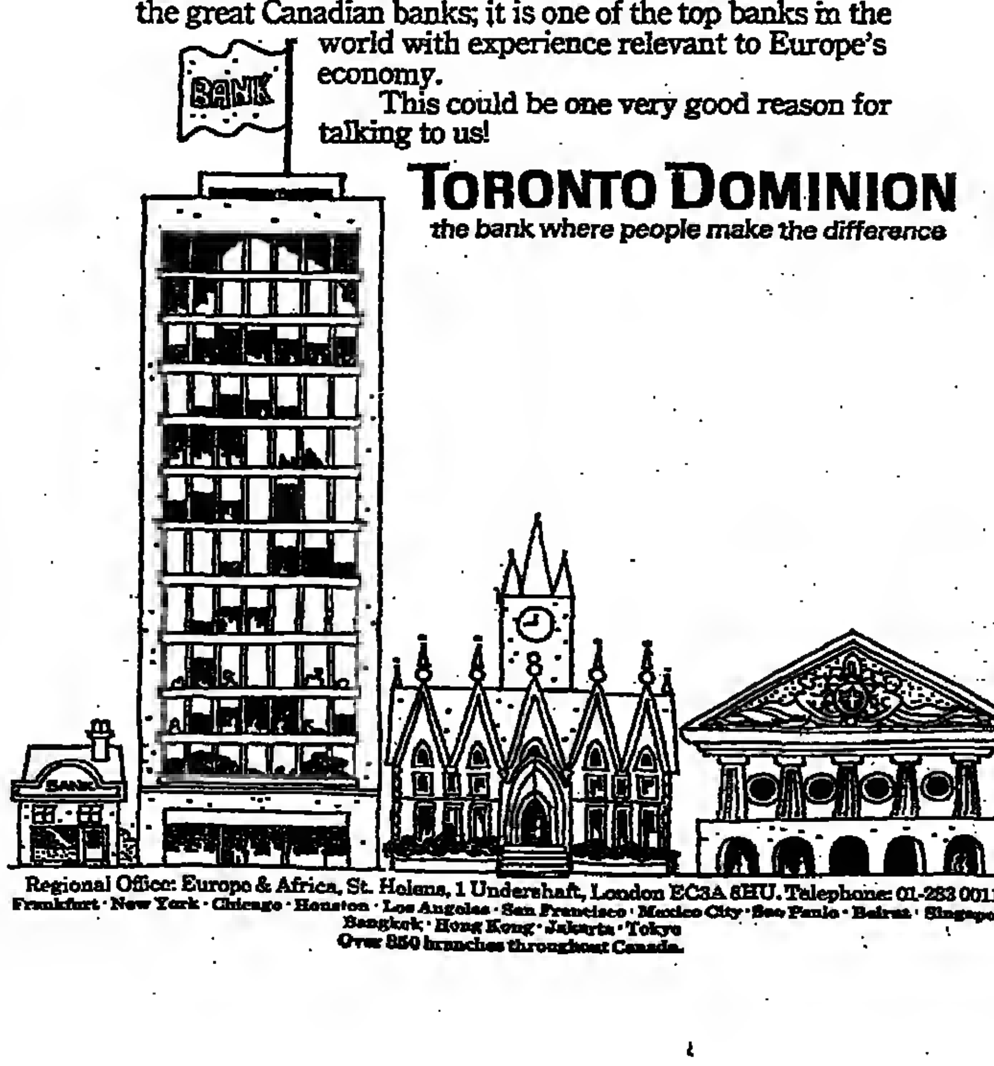

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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

(Continued from Page 10)

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
NYTel 4½s93	20	58⅛	38⅞	38½	— ½
NYTel 2¾s82	2	72	72	72	+2¾
NiagM 12.6s81	76	118½	107⅛	109½	— ½
NiagM 10⅝s85	50	103¾	102⅞	103¾	
NiagM 10.2s05	66	97⅛	96	97	
NL Ind 9⅛s2000	53	97	96⅞	97	+2
NorW 4.95s2015	18	46⅞	46½	46⅞	—3⅛
Norfk&Wn 4s96	12	53⅞	51	51	+ ⅞
NorlnMus 9s88	31	75	74¾	74¾	— ¼
NoAmRg 5⅛s79	84	69	67	67	—2
NorAPh 9⅛s00	4	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+ ¼
NorAPh cv4s92	27	51	50⅛	51	
NorIIG 8⅛s76	16	100⅛	100	100⅛	+ ¼
NorNG 9⅛s90	36	99	90	99	+ ¼
NorNGs 9s85	135	100½	99¼	100	+ ¼
NorNG 5⅞s79	5	87½	87½	87½	+ ½
NorPac 4s97	11	50⅞	47½	46½	+1½
NorPac 3s2047	10	33⅞	33½	33½	+ ⅛
NoPac 3s2047r	7	32½	30½	32½	
NorStaP 4⅝s86	3	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	
NorStaP 4s88	5	60	60	60	+1
Nwstlnd 7½s94	28	74	75	75	+1
NwnBell 10s14	45	105	104	105	+2⅛
NwnBell 8⅛s12	26	95⅞	92½	95⅞	+3¼
NwnBell 8¾s05	4	83¾	83¾	83¾	+3¾
NwnBell 7⅝s05	42	83⅛	79⅞	80⅛	+3⅛
NwnBell 6⅛s79	11	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	+ ⅛
NwnMu cv6s91	32	60½	60	60⅛	+ ½
NortSlm 9½s99	30	100⅛	100½	100½	+1⅛
NortSlm 6s98	30	62	61½	62	+1½
Oakind cv4⅜s87	12	50½	50	50⅛	+ ¼
OccidP 11s82	309	102	100⅞	102	+1
OccidP cv7½s96	661	94	91	93⅛	+1⅛
Ogden cv5s93	122	56⅞	55	55	—2
OhBellT 7⅝s13	49	86	83⅛	86	+1⅛
OhioEd 10s81	178	104⅛	103⅛	104⅛	+1
OhioPw 12⅝s81	20	105	104⅛	105	+2
OhioPw 10⅛ 82	114	100⅞	99⅞	100⅞	+ ⅞
Ohio Pw 6⅝s79	4	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	
Okla G 4½s87	6	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	— ½
Okla G 2⅞s80	6	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	+1⅛
Oneida cv5½s88	3	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
OttsEl cv6½s95	42	80⅛	80	80⅛	+1⅛
OwenCg 6⅞s94	15	80⅛	80	80⅛	—1
Owenll cv4½s92	43	86	84	86	+2¼
PacGE 9.85s82	165	104⅛	102⅞	104	+1⅛
PacGE 9⅝s06	258	100⅛	97	100½	+3½
PacGE 9⅛s06	198	97⅛	93½	97⅛	+5⅛
PacGE 8⅝s03	110	91	90¼	91	+1
PacGE 8s03	25	84⅞	83	84⅞	+2⅛
PacGE 7⅞s05A	55	81	80	81	+1
PGE 7⅝s05ZZ	63	81⅛	80	81⅛	+ ⅞
PacGE 7½s04	20	77⅛	77½	77½	—3⅛
PacGE 7½s03	66	80	77	80	+3
PacG&E 5s89	10	67	67	67	—1
PacG&E 5s91	43	65⅛	64⅛	65	+ ½
Pac GE 4½s90	18	61	61	61	
PGE 4⅝s86 JJ	5	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅛
PacGE 4⅝s94	2	58½	58⅛	58½	
Pac GE 3⅝s78	5	87½	87½	87½	+ ½
Pac GE 3⅜s85	11	65	62½	62½	—2½
PGE 3⅜s84 X	1	65	65	65	
Pac G&E 3s79	112	82	80½	82	+1
PacGTran 8s90	1	82	82	82	+ ½
PacNwTl 8⅝08	101	94⅛	92⅞	94	+1
PacNwTl 9⅝10	67	93⅛	91⅛	93⅛	+3⅛
PacNwTel 7s79	14	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	—2⅛
Pac SwA 4s87	25	55	54	54	+1
PacT&T 9⅛s11	552	101	98½	101	+2⅛
PacT&T 9⅛s04	95	97⅛	96⅛	97⅛	+3⅛
PacT&T 9.1s84	138	102½	102	102½	+ ¾
PacT&T 9s81	80	102	101	102	+1½
PacT&T 8⅜s06	73	93⅛	91½	93⅛	+1½
PacTT 8.65s05	120	92⅛	91	91	+ ⅛
PacT&T 7.8s07	83	84½	82	84½	+2
PacT&T 7⅝s09	37	84⅛	81½	84⅛	+4⅛
PacT&T 7⅛s08	78	96	94	96	+1½
PacT&T 7⅛s03	32	81	78¼	81	+3⅛
PacT&T 6⅛s78	35	94	94	94	—1
PacT&T 4⅝s88	2	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	+ ¼
PacT&T 3⅛s81	5	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	+1⅛
PacT&T 3⅛s78	5	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	+ ⅛
PacT&T 2⅝s85	18	60	58	58	—2
PAA 11⅛s86	133	92	80⅛	92	+1½
PAA 11⅛s86	151	81	79½	80	+1
PAA cv7½s98	452	66	61⅛	64	+1½
PAAcv 5⅛s89	992	34	31⅛	33⅛	+2
PAAcv 4⅞s79	1	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	+ ⅛
PAA cv 4½s86	46	48	46	48	+2
Paprcf cv5½94	2	58	58	58	
vjPennC 6½s93	4	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+ ¼
PennDx cv5s82	75	81	79½	81	+2
Penney 8⅞s95	20	95⅛	95	95⅛	+ ⅜
PennyF 9.45s81	36	101½	101	101⅛	+ ⅛
PennyF 7⅞s91	20	83	83	83	+1
PennyF 5⅝s87	1	70½	70½	70½	
PennCo cv9s94	18	93	92⅛	93	+ ⅞
PennPL 10⅛s82	51	104	102½	104	
vjPaRR 4⅛s01f	26	18	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
vjPaRR 4⅛s84f	448	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅞
vjPaRR 3⅛s85f	39	10⅛	9⅛	10	—3
Pennwlt 9s85	33	99⅛	98⅛	99⅛	— ½
Pennzoil 10⅝s83	37	103	102⅛	101⅛	+ ¼
Pennzoil 8⅝s76	107	100⅛	99 9-32	99 25-32	—15-32
Pennzoil 8⅝s96	45	85⅛	83	83	— ⅛
Pennzoil 7⅞s88	26	81	79⅛	79⅛	— ⅛
Pennzoil 7⅛s98	79	80⅛	79⅛	79⅛	—1
Pennzoil cv5¼96	318	69	66⅛	69	+2
Pepsico 8⅛s05	10	96	95½	96	
PepsF cv4⅛96	51	114⅛	103⅛	114⅛	+11⅛
Pet Inc 8s91	5	91	91	91	+8
Pfizer 9⅛s00	89	101⅛	101	101⅛	+1⅛
Pfizer 8⅝s85	133	102⅛	101⅛	102⅛	+2
Pfizer cv4s97	225	73	70⅛	72⅛	+2⅛
PhelpsD 6½s85	4	99	99	89	+1½
PhelpsD 7⅝s78	5	97	97	97	
Phila El 12⅛s81	322	107⅛	106	106⅛	— ¼
PhilEl 11⅛s2000	104	104	103⅛	103⅛	+ ¼
Phila El 11s80	152	104	103⅛	104	
PhilaEl 11s00	103	101	100⅛	101	+ ⅛
Phila El 9s95	2	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	— ½
PhilaEl 8½s04	54	83½	79⅛	83½	+2
PhilaEl 8⅛s96	39	82½	78⅛	82½	+ ¾
PhilEl 7⅛s2000	18	74	74	74	— ½
PhilaEl 7½s98	16	73	73	73	—1½
PhilaEl 7½s99	11	76	76	76	+2⅛
PhilEl 7⅛s2001	11	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	
PhilaEl 6½s93	14	66⅛	66	66⅛	+ ⅛
Phila El 6⅛s97	5	61⅛	61½	61⅛	— ⅛
Phila El 5s89	5	64	64	64	
PhilaEl 4⅞s87	8	62	61	61	
Phila El 4⅝s84	9	61½	61⅛	61⅛	+1
Phila El 3⅛s88	5	55½	55½	55½	— ½
Phila El 3⅛s83	3	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	
Phila El 2⅞s81	16	72⅛	71½	72⅛	+ ⅛
PhilMo 8.85s82	20	102	102	102	+2⅛
PhilMor 8½s85	25	99	97⅞	99	
Philip In 10s77	25	93⅛	91	92	+1
PhilP 7⅛s2001	25	86	84⅛	85	+2
PhilVH cv5⅛94	5	52	52	52	+1
PionCp 9½s82	2	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	+ ¼
Pittstod cv4s97	29	51½	50⅛	51⅛	+1
PizzaH cv6⅛95	341	115	104⅛	109	+5
PortGE 10⅛s80	32	104	102⅛	104	
PortGE 10s82	45	102	101	101½	+ ½
PortGE 9⅝s85	10	98	98	90	—1⅛
PotElP 10⅛s04	10	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
PotElP 10⅛s81	1	104	104	104	+ ⅞
PotElP 9⅛s05	26	100⅛	93⅛	94	— ¾
PotElP 8⅛s09	9	84	84	84	
PPG Ind 8s85	5	98	98	98	
ProctG 8⅛s05	65	96⅛	95⅛	96⅛	+1⅛
PubSvCol 7⅛s02	35	80	79⅛	80	+2
PubSEG 12s04	135	110	109	109⅛	— ⅞
PubSEG 9s95	27	96	93	96	+4⅛
PubSEG 8⅛s04	5	86⅛	87	86⅛	+2⅛
PubSEG 4⅜s77	10	95⅛	94⅛	94⅛	
PubSvln 9⅝s81	10	104	104	104	— ⅜
PubSvla 8.6s05	11	100½	100	100½	+ ½
PubSvInd 8s04	4	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	
PubSvln 7⅛s01	26	82⅛	80⅛	80⅛	+1⅛
PubSvInd 7s02	20	76	75⅛	75⅛	
PugetS 10⅛s83	5	103½	103	103½	+ ⅜
Puget 10.45s85	12	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	
Pullman 5⅞s97	10	76½	76½	76½	
Pullm Tr 10s85	18	101⅛	101	101	
Purex cv4⅛s94	23	64	62½	62½	— ½
RCA 9⅛s90	18	100	98⅛	100	+4½
RCAcv 4½s92	143	57	55⅛	55⅛	
RainBnc 9½s85	38	101	100⅛	101	+ ¼
Ralst cv5⅛s2000	61	109	107½	108⅛	+1½
Ramad cv8s95	5	78½	78½	78½	
Ramad cv5s96	49	41	40	40⅛	— ¼
RapAm 7⅛s85	193	45	42⅛	45	+1⅛
RapAm69 7s94	83	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ½
RapAm72 7s94	90	37⅛	36½	37⅛	+1⅛
RapidAm 6s88	454	34	32⅛	34	+2
vjReadg 3⅛s95f	50	33½	31⅞	33	— ⅞
Rdg&Bt cv5⅛s88	11	86⅛	85⅛	85⅛	— ⅞
Reeves cv4s91	5	55	55	55	+1⅛
ReichChm 8s94	5	79⅛	79⅛	78⅛	—1⅛
RelianEl 7⅛s96	15	78	78	78	+2
RelianGp 9⅝s98	267	57⅛	57½	57⅛	+ ⅜
RelianGp 9⅝s99	12	59	57	57⅛	+ ⅛
Rep Stl 8.90s95	12	94	93	93	—2
Revlar cv5⅛s92	22	55½	54⅛	55	+ ⅛
Revlil cv4⅛s91	46	55⅛	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅞
Reyn Tob 7s99	1	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	
RiegelT cv5s93	34	56	55	55	— ½
RochT cv4⅜s94	3	61	61	61	
RockInt 8⅛s95	5	85½	85½	85½	+ ½
RockInt 8.3s96	4	84⅛	83½	84⅛	+2
Rockin cv4⅞s87	33	62	62	62	— ⅛
Rockln cv4⅛s91	39	57	56	56⅛	+ ⅛
Rohr cv 5⅛s86	21	57½	57⅛	57½	+ ⅜
RyderS 11⅝s90	58	94	94	94	
RyderSys 10s94	24	82	81½	82	
RydarS 9⅜s82	50	88⅛	88	88⅛	— ⅛
RyderS 8⅛s92	8	72	72	72	+2
SLSF 5s2006f	6	45½	45	45½	+2
StLouSF 4s97	3	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
StLSw 1st4s89	5	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	
StReg cv4⅞s97	30	95⅛	95	95⅛	+3⅛
SanDG 18.7s82	161	103	102⅛	103	+ ⅜
SanDGE 9.3s79	120	100½	100	100⅛	+ ⅞
Sander cv12s92	41	106	104	105⅛	+2⅛
Sanders cv5s92	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅜
SaFeln cv6⅛98	150	90⅛	90	90	+1⅛
SaFePip 8⅝s80	15	95	95	95	—4
SaulREs 8⅛80	87	63⅛	61	62⅛	— ⅛
Schlitz 7.20s96	3	85	85	85	
SCM Cp 9⅛s90	30	95	95	95	
SCM Cp 7⅛s88	5	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	— ⅞
SCM Cp 5⅛s87	14	68½	68⅛	66⅛	
SCMcv 5⅛s88	74	59	58⅛	58⅛	— ¼
ScottFetz 9s85	20	99	98	99	+4
ScottP 8⅛s2000	11	96⅛	95	95	—1⅛
ScottP 8.15s85	2	95	95	95	—1½
Seab AL 3s80	2	80	80	80	+4¼
SbdCal 8.35s96	1	80	80	80	—1
SbdFin 5⅛s80	5	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	+ ½
Seagrm 7⅛s78	5	96½	96½	96½	+1
Searle 8s81	130	99	98½	98⅛	+1½
Searle 7½s80	20	96	95¼	96	+1
Sears R 8⅜s85	151	99½	98⅛	99½	+1½
Sears R 8⅛s76	169	101	100	100½	—19-32
SearsR 7⅞s85	190	96	94½	90	+1
Sears R 6⅝s93	30	80⅛	79½	79½	
Sears R 4⅜s83	117	80½	78½	80	
SearRAc 8⅝s86	3	97½	97⅛	97⅛	+1⅛
SearsRAc 5s82	53	80½	78	80½	+ ⅞
SearRAc 4⅛s77	25	95½	95½	95½	+1
SeatrnL cv6s94	100	35	34	35	— ½
SecuPac 7.7s82	5	90½	90⅛	90⅛	
ShellOil 8⅛s05	180	99	86½	99	+3
ShellO 8⅛s2000	29	97½	93½	97½	+4
Shell Oil 4⅜s86	1	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	— ⅞
ShorW cv6⅛95	10	92	92	92	
Signal 8.85s94	16	90	88	89	—1
Sinclr cv4⅛s86	14	155	155	155	
Singer 8⅛s76	100	99⅛	99	99	—11-32
Singer 8s99	4	70½	68	70⅛	+1⅛
SkellyO 8.15s76	15	100 1-16	99½	100 1-16	+13-16
SklICp cv5s92	11	46½	45	46½	+1½
SmithA 10⅛s95	3	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
SmilKn 8.75s84	20	97¼	96½	96½	— ¼
Socony 4⅛s93	18	61	61	61	— ⅞
Socony 2⅛s76	44	96 21-32	96½	96½	+1-16
SohioBP 9⅛s99	10	101	101	101	+1½
SohioBP 8⅝s83	65	99	98⅛	99	+ ¼
SoCenBl 10s14	67	105⅛	104⅛	105⅛	+1½
SoCenBl 9.2s10	114	100⅛	99	100⅛	+2¼
SoCenBl 8⅛s04	5	89	89	89	
SoCenBl 8⅛s13	80	91	88	91	+2½
SoCenBl 8.2s83	67	100½	98⅛	99½	+1
SoCenBl 7⅝s07	15	81	80⅛	80⅛	— ⅞
SoCenBl 7⅛s12	13	81	79⅛	81	+1⅛
SoCenBl 6⅛s77	2	96½	96½	96½	+ ⅛
SoestBkg 10s83	14	101⅛	101	101⅛	+ ⅞
SoestBk cv4⅛97	6	57½	57	57½	
SoBellT 9.05s03	156	99	97	99	+2
SoBellTel 8s14	140	89⅛	85	89⅛	+4⅛
SoBellT 7⅝s13	21	82½	81⅛	82½	+1½
SoBellT 7.60s08	103	83	81⅛	83	+ ⅜
SoBellT 7⅝s18	177	81½	79⅛	81½	+2⅛
SoBellTel 7s78	40	97½	97	97	+1
SoBellT 6⅛s79	11	94	92¼	92¼	—1⅛
SoBellT 5⅛s85	2	60½	60⅛	60⅛	—1
SoCalE cv3⅛s80	22	77⅛	76⅛	76⅛	+ ½
SoCalGs 10⅛s81	22	105	105	100	
SoCalG 8.85s95	17	93	90⅛	93	+3
SoCntGs 9½s95	15	96½	96½	86⅛	
SoNGas 9⅛s76	98	101	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅛
SoNGas 7.70s91	7	80	78⅛	80	+1⅛
SoNGas 6⅞s79	21	92	91½	92	+ ¼
SoNEngT 9⅛10	34	100	97⅛	100	+1⅞
SoNEngT 8⅛s08	25	87⅛	86	86	+ ½
SoPac 4⅛s81	8	75⅛	74⅛	74⅛	+ ⅛
S PacOr 4⅛s77	82	96	94⅞	96	+1⅛
SouthRy 5s94	2	57½	57½	57½	
SwnBlT 9.25s15	105	100⅛	99⅛	100⅛	+1
SwnBlT 8⅝s07	70	95⅛	84⅛	95	+1
SwBellT 8⅛s14	42	91⅛	88½	91	+1
SwmBlT 8.20s82	96	100½	98½	100	+ ¼
SwBellT 7⅝s13	239	86	85⅛	86	+1⅞
SwBellT 7⅝s12	52	82½	80½	82⅛	+1⅛
SwBellT 7s78	19	98	98	98	+ ½
SwnBlT 6⅝s11	10	77	77	77	
SwBellT 4⅜s79	57	94	93⅛	93⅛	+ ⅞
SperryR 8.2s96	40	87	87	87	
Spiegel 5⅛s83	6	67	66	67	+1
Sprag cv4⅛92	14	40	38⅛	40	+ ½
StaleyM 8⅛s95	1	85½	85½	85½	+ ⅞
StOilCal 8⅞s05	249	99	97⅛	89	+1⅞
StdOilCal 7s96	58	83½	82½	83½	+1⅛
StOCal 5⅛s92	17	74⅛	72	74⅛	+2⅛
StOCal 4⅞s83	16	77⅞	76⅛	77⅛	+ ⅛
StOilInd 9.2s04	97	102⅛	100⅛	102⅛	+3⅛
StOilInd 8⅛s05	30	95½	95	95	+1⅛
StOilInd 7.1s89	385	100⅛	99⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
Std OilInd 6s91	58	78⅛	76½	77⅛	+ ⅛
Std OilInd 6s98	44	74⅛	71⅞	74⅛	+2⅛
StOilInd 4⅛s83	17	78½	76½	78½	+2
StOOh 8½s2000	5	91½	91⅛	91⅛	+1⅛
StOilOh 7.60s99	73	82	80	82	+1½
Std Packg 6s80	20	44	42½	42½	
StPkg cv5⅛s89	10	42½	41	41	—1⅛
StPrud cv6⅛s90	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	—5⅛
StaMutInv 9s80	117	47⅛	40½	40½	—9⅛
StatStBost 9s83	2	100	100	100	+ ¼
Stauff cv4⅛s91	15	143	140	143	+5
Steven cv4s90	45	65½	64	65	+3
Stokely cv4⅛s82	42	75	74½	75	+1
Storer cv4½s86	53	67	66½	66½	—1
SuavSh cv5s97	30	40⅛	39	40⅛	+2
SunOil 6⅛s2000	7	92	92	92	—2
Sun Oil 7⅛s76	16	100	99½	99½	— ¼
SunOil 7⅛s2002	15	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	— ¼
SunsM cv6⅛s89	63	95	92½	93	—2
SutroMtg 6⅛82	34	58	59	59	
Talcott 5s79	6	77	75	77	+3
TalcotN cv6s94	30	34½	32⅛	34	+1⅛
Tandy [illegible]	2	87½	87½	87½	+1½
Tandy 6⅛s78	3	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	+ ⅛
Tappn cv5⅛94	4	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+1⅛
Teledy 10s04	156	82⅛	81⅛	81½	— ½
Teledy 7s99	35	60	58⅛	59	— ½
Teledy 6½s92	11	60	59⅛	59⅛	+ ⅛
Teledy cv3⅛s92	137	57⅛	54	57	+3
Telex Cp 9s96	871	48	38½	45	+7½
TenncoCp 9s78	115	101	100	101	+1
TenncCp 8⅝s75	37	100⅛	99 25-32	99 25-32	
TenncoCp 7s83	21	79⅛	74½	79⅛	+5⅛
TenCp cv6⅛s92	98	90	89⅛	89	+1
Teninc 9⅛2000	7	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	— ⅛
Tenncolnc 9s94	5	94	94	94	+2⅛
TennInc 8⅛s71	12	85	85	85	—3⅛
Tenncolnc 6s79	23	91½	91½	91½	+ ½
TVA 8⅛s95	126	105	103⅛	104⅛	+ ½
TVA 8.10s79	318	100½	99⅛	100½	+ ½
TVA 8.05s99	16	92	91⅛	92	+ ⅞
TVA 8.05s99r	10	92	91⅛	92	
TVA 7⅝s98C	37	90	87⅛	90	+1
TVA 7.70s98	25	87½	87½	87½	
TVA 7.40s97D	48	85½	83½	84⅛	— ⅞
TVA 7.40s97Dr	27	85⅛	85	85	
TVA 7.35s97B	31	86⅛	83⅛	86⅛	+2
TVA 7.35s97C	63	85½	83	85½	+1
TVA 7.35s87Cr	35	84	82	84	
TVA 7.35s98A	67	85	84⅛	85	+1⅛
TVA 7.35s98Ar	5	84	84	84	
TVA 7.35s98B	18	85	84⅛	85	+1⅞
TVA 7⅛s76	37	100⅛	99½	100⅛	+ ¼
TVA 7s97	63	84⅛	81	84⅛	+3⅛
TVA 7s97r	38	84	80½	84	
Tesoro cv5⅛s89	60	87	86	86	+1
Texaco 8⅞s05	722	99⅛	98⅛	99	+ ⅛
Texaco 7⅝2001	44	87½	86⅛	87⅛	
Texaco 5⅞s97	75	71⅛	70⅛	71	+1
TexCBn 8⅞s85	5	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	— ⅛
TexasCo 3⅜s83	1	72½	72½	72½	+1⅛
TexGsTr 8⅝84	25	98	98	98	+7
TexO&G 8⅛s94	5	84	84	84	
TexPuc 3⅞s85	2	72	72	72	
Texfl cv4⅛86	14	35	22⅛	35	+1⅛
Textron 5⅝s92	10	70	70	70	+1⅛
ToledoEd 10s82	50	103⅛	103	103	
ToledoE 9s2000	5	90	90	90	
ToledoE 7⅛s02	1	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	+5
TralimF 7⅛s78	5	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	
TWA 11s86	24	86	84⅛	86	+1
TWA 10s85	16	83⅛	82⅛	82⅛	— ⅞
TWA 6⅛s78f	143	65	64	64	—1
TWA cv5s94	571	30⅛	29⅛	30	+ ½
TWA cv4s92	385	26	25	25⅛	— ¼
TranFin 10s77	107	101⅛	100	101⅛	+ ⅜
Travler 8.70s95	76	94	93	93	
UnBk 7.35s01	16	69½	69⅛	69½	+ ⅞
UnCarb 8½s05	82	97½	96½	97	+1
UnCarb 5.30s87	43	71⅛	68	70⅛	+3⅛
UnComm 7⅝s97	5	67	67	67	—3
UnElec 10⅛s85	5	100	100	100	—1
UnOCal 8⅝s85	15	99	99	99	+1
UnOCal 8⅛s82	42	101⅛	99	101⅛	+2⅛
UnOCal 8⅛s76	73	100⅛	100⅛	100 5-32	—15-32
UPacCp 8.6s83	18	101	100⅛	101	+1
UPacC cv4⅞99	54	129½	122	125	+3⅛
UnPac 8⅝s85	61	100⅛	100	100⅛	+ ¼
Un Pac 7.20s76	18	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+1
Unlroy cv5½s96	156	55⅛	54½	54⅛	— ⅞
UnAirL cv5s91	27	65½	63	65½	+3½
U AirL cv4⅛92	202	32½	48⅛	52	+3
UnBrnd 9⅛s98	58	61	60⅛	60½	— ½
UnBrnd 6⅝s88	4	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+1⅛
UBrn cv5⅛94	191	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	+ ⅞
UnGasC 5⅛s80	2	84	84	84	—1
UnGasC 4⅛s77	4	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	
UnGasP 10⅛90	5	92	95	92	—1½
UnGasP 8⅝s89	65	80½	79¼	80½	+1
UnGasP 5⅛s77	4	94½	94½	94½	+ ⅞
UnGasP 5⅛s78	4	89⅛	89⅛	88⅛	
UnGasP 5s78	15	91⅛	90⅛	91⅛	+1⅛
UnMrch 9⅛s95	8	89⅛	86⅛	89⅛	+2⅛
UnMrch cv4s90	72	46½	45⅛	46½	+2⅛
UNucir cv5s88	60	67	66⅛	66⅛	+ ⅞
US Hm cv5⅛96	17	43	41	41	—2⅛
US Ind 7⅛s97	12	65	64	65	—2
US Leasg 7.65s	13	95	95	95	—1
US Plywd 8s96	9	81½	81½	81½	
US Rlf cv5⅝89	22	35	33	33	—2
USteel 7⅛s01	1	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	+2⅞
US Steel 4⅝s96	207	62⅛	59	62	+1⅛
USSteel 4½s96	26	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	+ ⅞
USSteel 4s83	16	76	74½	74⅛	+ ¼
UnTec 9⅛2000	25	107½	107½	107½	+7½
UnTech 8s85	5	100	100	100	+ ½
UnTec cv5⅛91	284	92	88	88½	+1½
UnTech 4⅛s88	2	52½	52½	52½	—3½
UnTec cv4⅛92	742	80⅛	78	76⅛	+ ⅛
Univar 9⅛s99	12	84	84	84	+4½
Upjohn 8⅛s85	18	96⅛	96⅛	90⅛	— ½
USLIFE 9⅛s95	11	99⅛	99	99	—1
UtahPL 10⅛83	11	105	104⅞	104⅞	+1⅞
UVInd cv5⅛s93	45	64	63	63⅛	+ ¼
UVInd 5⅛s95	34	56	52⅛	53	
VerYNuc 9⅛s98	19	85½	94½	95	+1⅞
VaEIP cv3⅜s86	6	56	56	56	
VaEPw 3⅛s81	25	73	73	73	
VaElPw 3s78	5	87½	87½	87½	
VirgRy Inc6s08	1	60	60	60	+1⅛
Virg Ry 4s83	3	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	
Virg Ry 3s95	5	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
Wabash 7⅛s77	75	97½	97	97	—1⅛
Wabash 4s81	1	71	71	71	—1
Wagbel 6⅞s86	14	73	72⅞	73	+ ⅞
WalMt cv6⅛95	40	125	116	125	+8⅛
Walgrn cv5⅛91	20	62½	62⅛	62½	—1⅞
WalM cv6⅛91	4	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	+ ⅞
WarnL 8⅞2000	5	99	99	99	—1
WarnL 8.30s85	11	101	99⅛	101	+2
WeanU cv5⅛93	6	51½	51½	51½	
Wean 5½s93n	22	52	51½	52	+ ½
vjWShr 4s2361f	123	9½	8⅛	9⅛	— ⅞
vjWShr 4s2361r	73	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
WnAccep 9⅛79	11	101	101	101	
WnArL cv5⅛93	289	68	66	67	+ ⅛
WnBncp 7⅛s82	10	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	
WnElac 8⅝s95	50	94	92	94	+2
WnElec 7⅛s96	20	86	84	86	+ ½
WU Co 10⅛s97	161	75⅛	74⅛	74½	— ⅞
WU Cp cv5⅛97	181	39⅛	37⅞	37⅞	—1⅛
WnUnT 12⅛s81	432	103	101	103	+1½
WnUnT 8.45s96	52	68⅛	66⅛	67	—1½
WnUnT 8.10s98	26	64½	64⅛	64½	
WnUnT 7.80s97	9	64½	64⅛	64⅛	
WnUnTel 6⅛s89	12	57	56⅛	56⅞	+ ⅞
WnUnTel 5⅛87	2	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	— ¼
WnUn Tel 5s92	8	49	46⅛	49	+1⅛
WestgCr 8⅛s91	99	75	74⅛	74⅛	— ⅞
WestgCr 7.2s78	50	94	92⅛	93⅞	+1⅜
WestgEl 8⅞s95	111	90	88⅛	90	+1¼
WestgEl 5⅛s92	1	66	65	66	
Wstvco 9⅞2000	23	98½	98½	98½	—1
Weyrhsr 8.9s04	12	100	98	100	+1⅛
Weyrh 8⅞s2000	61	96	95⅞	96	+ ¼
Weyrhsr 8s85	146	97⅞	95⅛	97⅞	+2⅛
Weyerh 7.65s94	5	89⅞	89⅛	89⅞	— ¼
Weyerh 5.20s91	1	71	71	71	
WhitCn cv5½s92	64	88	82	87	+5¼
WhitM cv5⅛83	39	51	50½	51	— ⅞
WhitKr 10s88	1	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	— ½
Wickes cv5s99	19	80⅛	80	80	—1
WillRs cv5⅛s89	8	67½	67½	67½	
WillRs cv4⅛s92	99	60	58	60	+1½
WmsCos 11s81	123	105	103⅛	104⅛	+ ¼
WmsCos 10⅛s83	227	101⅞	100⅛	101⅞	+ ⅞
WisEIP 2⅞s76	1	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+1⅛
WiscTel 8s14	46	87⅛	86	87⅛	+3⅛
Wilco cv4⅛93	10	61½	61	61	— ⅛
Woolwrth 9s99	64	88	87⅛	88	+ ⅞
Woolwth 7⅞s86	6	77	77	77	+5
Womet cv5½94	27	77⅛	76⅛	76½	— ½
Wyly cv7⅛s95	122	34½	33½	34	
Xerox 8⅛s99r	25	96½	96½	96½	+1½
Xerox 8.2s82	208	99⅞	98⅛	99⅞	+1⅛
Xerox cv6s95	490	98⅛	94⅛	98	+3
YngSh 10⅛2000	5	95½	95½	95½	+ ⅛
Zapata cv4⅞88	6	62	61⅛	62	+1
Zapat cv4⅛88B	30	61	59	61	+1
Zapal cv4⅛88C	18	62	60½	60½	—1⅞
ZapatOff 7⅛s85	5	97½	97½	97½	+3½
Zayre cv5⅛s94	98	45⅛	44	44½	— ⅞
Zurn cv5⅛94	20	63⅛	63½	63½	—1½

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AsianDv 6½s80	24	99	98⅛	99	+2
Austral 8.45s80	70	99½	99⅛	99⅛	+ ½
BanqoF 9⅛s80	5	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅞
Brazil 8⅛s87	5	87	87	87	
CaisseN 9⅛s80	31	100⅛	100	100	— ⅜
Chile 3s93f	2	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	
Czech sk6s60xf	2	19½	18⅛	19⅛	—3½
Eurofima 9s82	45	99⅛	99	99⅛	+ ¼
EuropC 8⅞s79	25	100½	99⅞	100½	+1⅛
EurpCS 8⅞s85	60	96	94⅞	95	+1½
Finland 6s76	8	98	98	98	+ ⅞
ItalPUt 3s77	7	96½	96⅛	96½	
ItalRep 3s77	2	97½	97½	97½	
JapanDv 6⅛s80	5	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	+2⅛
vjKrau 5s59xf	3	3½	3½	3½	
Mexico 10s80	118	101	100	100⅛	+ ½
Mexico 8⅛s97	13	73	75	75	—1
Mexico 7s82	10	85	85	85	+2⅛
Mexico 6⅛s79	5	88	88	88	+ ¼
Nippon 5⅛s80	5	98	93	93	—1½
Nova Scot 9s76	6	99 17-32	99 17-32	99 17-32	17-32
Oslo 5½s84	3	61	61	61	+1
SocNChF 9⅛s80	5	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+1⅛

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask.	Yld.
Oct. 16, 1975	6.30	5.52	5.70
Oct. 21	6.09	5.63	5.71
Oct. 23	6.10	5.64	5.73
Oct. 30	6.08	5.72	5.81
Nov. 6	6.08	5.73	5.83
Nov. 12	6.04	5.74	5.85
Nov. 18	6.04	5.76	5.87
Nov. 20	6.04	5.82	5.94
Nov. 28	6.04	5.84	5.96
Dec. 4	6.01	5.87	6.00
Dec. 11	6.01	5.85	5.99
Dec. 16	6.01	5.87	6.01
Dec. 18	6.00	5.84	5.98
Dec. 26	5.97	5.81	5.95
Jan. 2, 1976	6.07	5.97	6.13
Jan. 8	6.09	6.01	6.18
Jan. 13	6.12	5.98	6.15
Jan. 15	6.14	6.08	6.16
Jan. 22	6.18	6.04	6.23
Jan. 29	6.20	6.06	6.26
Jan. 31	6.30	6.16	6.40
Feb. 5	6.22	6.09	6.30
Feb. 10	6.24	6.16	6.31
Feb. 12	6.26	6.18	6.31
Feb. 19	6.25	6.09	6.31
Feb. 26	6.26	6.16	6.40
Mar. 4	6.44	6.32	6.57
Mar. 9	6.30	6.16	6.41
Mar. 11	6.30	6.16	6.41
Mar. 18	6.30	6.16	6.42
Mar. 25	6.30	6.16	6.42
Apr. 1	6.33	6.23	6.51
Apr. 6	6.33	6.28	6.51
Apr. 9	6.30	6.24	6.53
May 4	6.48	6.25	6.58
Jun. 1	6.49	6.31	6.62
Jun. 29	6.50	6.34	6.58
July 27	6.52	6.36	6.71
Aug. 24	6.58	6.39	6.77
Sep. 21	6.50	6.43	6.83

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid	Asked
Bankamerica	41⅛	42
Baystate Corporation	21⅛	22½
Cleveland Trust Co.	34⅞	35⅞
Detroit Bank Corporation	39	40
Fidelcor Inc.	13¼	14¼
First Md. Bncp.	21½	23½
First Nat. Cinn.	23⅛	24¼
Girard Corporation	35¼	36¼
Harris Bank Cp. Chic.	25⅞	26⅛
Ind. Val. Bank & Trust Phil	11⅞	12⅞
Lincoln First Banks	16	17
Mellon Nat. Bank Pitts.	47⅞	48⅞
Nat. City Corporation	28	28⅞
New England Merch. Boston	12	13¼
Philadelphia Nat. Corp.	23⅛	23⅞
Pitts. Nat. Corporation	28	30⅛
Prov. Nat. Corporation	19½	21¼
Secur. Pac. Corporation	17⅛	17⅞
Shawmut Ass. Boston	28	30⅛
Sta. Str. Bank Boston	28	28
U.S. Trust New York	18⅞	19⅞
Unit. Va. Bankshares	15⅛	15⅞
Virginia Nat. Bnksh.	14⅞	15⅞

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended Oct. 10, 1975

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
GenMotors	922,700	54⅛	50⅞	50⅞	+ ⅛
Polaroid	918,100	39⅛	30⅞	38½	+1⅞
WestghEl	877,300	12⅞	11½	12	—1½
NatSemicn	790,100	48⅞	44⅞	44½	—1⅞
CitiCorp	785,700	29⅞	27⅞	29¼	+1⅞
SearleGd	729,500	18½	14⅞	18⅛	+1⅞
XeroxCp	677,800	60⅞	57⅞	59¼	+1⅞
TexacoInc	671,600	24	22½	23⅛	— ⅛
Brunswk	626,800	10	9⅞	9⅞	—
AmTel&Tel	576,300	46⅛	45⅛	46⅞	+ ⅞
Burrghs	570,000	97⅛	87⅞	88½	—8⅞
IBM	537,300	209¼	197½	206	+10⅛
McDonald	497,400	53⅛	49⅞	51⅞	+3⅛
ChampSpk	489,800	9⅞	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
KresgeSS	459,200	36⅞	31½	33⅞	+1⅞
ChaseManh	441,800	29⅞	24⅞	26⅛	—3⅞
TranswAir	439,000	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ½
PhilaElec	422,700	14½	13⅞	14⅛	+1⅛
Midsount	420,300	14⅞	13	13⅞	+ ⅞
FedNatMtg	417,300	14⅞	12⅞	14⅞	+1⅞

Issues traded: 2,016. Advances: 1,183; declines: 562; unchanged: 271. New highs: 68; new lows: 45.

Last week	70,489,115 shares
Week ago	81,832,646 shares
Year ago	95,729,255 shares
1975	3,794,255,752 shares
1974	3,693,500,492 shares
1973	3,948,919,438 shares

American Exchange

Week Ended Oct. 10, 1975

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
SyntexCorp	249,000	34⅛	31⅞	34	+ ⅜
HoustOilM	195,700	29⅞	27⅛	28⅞	+ ⅜
Nolex Op	188,300	9⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—3¼
BradComp	172,100	11⅞	9⅛	11¼	+1⅞
ChampHo	158,200	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
StpCorp	158,100	7⅛	7	7	— ¼
NatPatent	151,900	13¼	11⅞	12⅞	+ ½
McCulOil	141,400	4⅞	4	4⅛	+ ⅞
SamboRst	126,100	17¾	10	17⅞	+ ⅞
IntBnknot	113,300	1¼	1	1⅛	—

Volume: 7,566,500 shares. Year to date: 443,706,260 shares. Issues traded in: 1,183. Advances: 440; declines: 442; unchanged: 301. New highs: 29; new lows: 31.

Market Averages

Week Ended Oct. 10, 1975

Dow Jones

	High	Low	Last	Change
30 Indus.	824.93	806.12	822.07	—10.73
20 Transp.	165.19	158.60	163.08	— 4.07
15 Utils.	80.75	78.00	80.39	— 2.30
65 Comb.	253.66	245.42	251.82	— 4.73
Standard & Poor's				
500 Stocks	89.42	85.85	88.21	— 2.36

USIF REAL ESTATE

Listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange
Quote October 10, 1975
Luxembourg Francs 27 (U.S. $0.67)
Information: Trust Corporation of Bahamas Limited, P.O. Box N-7,788, Nassau, Bahamas.

Insurance Stocks

Academyins Grp		1	1¼	
AmBkrinsFla .30	328	2⅞	3¼	+ ½
ABkrLfFla .20b	142	6	6¼	+ ½
Am Capitol .10c		1¼	2	+ ⅛
AmComwlth Fin		3⅛	4	
AmFidelLfa .03	4	4⅛	4⅞	— ½
AmFndrsLife .20	54	7⅛	8¼	+ ½
AmGuarnty Finl	1	2⅞	2⅞	
AmHeritgeLf .32	6	7⅞	8½	— ⅛
AmIncomeLf .40	13	9	9¾	
AmIntlGrp .24	6	43¼	47¼	
AmIntlRein .14	8	33	34½	
AmlowstLife .20a		3⅛	1⅞	
AmNatlFinl .42	z50	7¼	7⅞	
AmPioneer Cp		2⅞	2¼	
AmReinsur .60	14	13⅛	14½	— ⅛
AmReserve Cp	20	2¼	2⅞	
AmStatesLf .10e		12⅛	12⅛	
AmUndrwrltr .40	2	9	9⅛	
AssocMadis .05e	6	1⅛	2	
BMA Corp .58	6	8½	8⅞	
BankrsSecLf .30	2	4½	5	
Benef NatCp s	z84	1⅞	2⅛	
BenefStdA .40	z17	3⅛	3⅞	
BenefStdB .40	7	3¼	3⅛	
CalWstnState .60	10	11⅛	12	
CarolCaslty .20e	z92	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅛
Centennial Cp	19	3⅞	4⅛	
ChaseNatLfe 1e	z71	10⅛	11⅛	+ ½
Chespk Lf A .24	2	4⅞	5⅛	
Chespk Lf B .24		4½	5	
Chubb Corp 1.40	248	33¼	33¾	— ⅛
CoastStsCp .27	8	3⅞	4⅛	— ⅛
Colon Lf&Ac .34		6⅞	6⅞	
Columbia Natl	20	1⅞	2¼	
CombinsAm .66	251	9½	9⅞	
Conn Gen Ins .90	115	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅞
ContAmLlIn 1	7	15½	16¼	— ½
CottonStats Lfe		3⅛	4⅛	
Criterionins .40	5	13	15	— ¼
Crum&Frst 1.40a	145	23⅛	23⅞	
CrumFor pf2.40	z9	74	78	
Durham Life .80	4	21½	22½	
ERC Corp .56	20	16	17	+ ½
Eldorado Genl		1¼	1⅞	
EmpFirMar .20e	39	3⅞	4	
Empire Gen	8	1⅞	2	
EmployrCas .90a	1	15⅞	17	
Equit Gen Cp .40		10¼	11¼	
EquitLfelowa .50	15	11	11½	+ ¼
Excelsior NY .60		4	8	
Farm Home Life	z28	5	6	
FrmNewWL .16	20	39	41	— ½
FrmersGrp 1	29	58	59	— ¼
FidelCp Vn	61	1	1¼	
FidelUnLife .85e	4	16⅞	17¼	
FinlSecGrp .32	z4	3	3½	
FstAmFin .28		5¼	6⅛	
FstColonyLfe .40		7	7½	
FstExecutive Cp	z25	2⅞	3⅛	
FstFederLf .32a		5⅞	6⅛	
First United Inc		⅜	1	
Fortune Net s		4	5	
FoundationFinl s		⅜	⅝	
FounderFinl .05e	60	1⅞	2⅛	
Franklin Life .84	48	16⅛	17⅛	
Gen Reinsur .40	62	152	156	—4
GeoWashgtn Cp	10	3⅛	3½	
Germanins .33e		7	9	
GlobeLfeAcc .20	45	7⅞	8¼	
GovEmpins .20p	395	13⅞	14⅞	— ½
GovtEmplyIn wt	45	5	5½	
GovtEmpLfe .24	16	15	16	+ ¼
GtSouthnCp .52	33	10½	11	+ ⅛
Guaranty Nat	3	3⅞	4⅛	+ ½
Hamilton Intl	42	1½	1⅞	
Hanoverins .50		6⅞	6⅞	
HartfStmBlr 1.80	2	31½	32¼	— ⅛
Home Benef 1		18	19	
IndepLbty Lfe	8	⅞	1¼	
IndepLfeAcc .96	18	7	7⅞	
IndianaGrp .50		9⅞	10¼	
Intercnti Finl		2⅞	3⅛	
Interfincl .28	z34	3⅞	4⅛	
IntlLifeHolding s		2⅞	3⅛	
InterstateCp .20	404	4⅞	4⅞	
InvestGrnty Lfe		13	14	
InvHeritKy .12a		6⅛	9	
Invstins Am		2⅞	3⅛	
JeffrsnNatLf .28	z40	9½	10	
KansCityLife 1.20		23⅞	24⅞	
KemperCorp .80	5	12¼	13	
KyCentLife .20	76	6⅛	6½	
LamarLife .40		13	14	
LibrtyNatLfe .60	121	23½	24	— ⅛
Life Am Bost	5	1⅞	2⅛	
Life Ins Ga .68		12⅞	13⅛	
Life Invinc .08	4	3⅞	4½	
Lifesurance Cp		2⅞	2⅞	
LincincLf .40a	z83	6½	7⅛	
La Sou Life	2	5⅛	5⅛	
LoyalAm Lfeins		7⅞	8⅛	
Manch Life Cas s		⅜	1	
ManhatLf In .36e		4	5	
MassGen Lfe	7	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
McMillen Cp .32		4	4⅛	
MercuryGen .40		7⅞	8½	
MidwstNat Ohio		6½	7⅛	
MidwstUnLf .60e		8⅛	8⅞	
MinnTitleFinl .42		6½	7⅛	
ModrnSecL .10e	2	7⅛	1⅛	
Monarch Cap .76	92	9⅞	9⅞	
MonumentCp .48	29	7⅞	8½	
MotClAmIns .14	1	2¼	3	
Mut Sav Lfe .40a	z60	7⅞	8⅛	
NN Corp 1.28		11¼	12	
NatLifeFla .05e		2⅞	3⅛	
NatOldLine .26	5	3¼	3½	
NatReservLf .50a	z39	8⅞	9⅞	
NatSecurIns s		4⅞	5	
NatWestn Lf	4	2½	2¼	
Nationwide A .25	50	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅛
NationwdeLf .60	z12	25	26	
North Cenl		4⅞	5⅛	
Noreast Hart .28	4	11	12½	
NorNatLfe .05e	22	2½	3	
NowstNatLfe .55	16	13⅞	14⅛	+ ½
Occident Lf .02e	5	2½	3¼	
Oh Casualty 1.32	1	34⅞	34⅞	
OldRepInt .70a	7	16⅞	17½	+ ½
PacStd Life		1⅛	1¼	
Peerlessins .50	1	6¼	6⅞	
Penn Life	182	1	1½	
Phila Life .50r	67	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
PiedmtMan .14		2½	3¼	
PreferdRisk .20e	4	5⅞	6½	
Pres Life		2⅛	3⅛	
ProtectiveLfe .60		12⅞	13¼	+ ½
ProvLfeNO .25a		14⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Prov Lfe Acc .68	3	24	25½	+ ⅛
ReliableLife .70e		9½	10½	
Repub Nat Life	32	3⅞	4	
Safeco Cp 1	173	30⅞	31⅛	+1⅛
StPaulCos .72	52	26⅞	27⅛	— ½
SecurAmLfe .30r	12	7⅛	6⅞	
SecurConn Lfe	8	4⅛	5	— ¼
SecurLfeAcc .40	z25	6	6½	
SecurLfeGe .22e	2	7¼	8¼	— ⅛
So Caro Ins .40	90	6	8⅛	
SouUnAla .10e	z11	3⅞	4⅛	
SouthlandFin .30	15	9	9½	
SouthwstrnLife 1	103	23⅛	23⅞	
SovereignCp .05a	3	2⅞	3¼	
StdLifeIndna .25	z23	8½	9⅛	
StdSec Life	18	5⅞	6⅛	
Statesm Grp .25a	13	4	4⅛	
Surety Finl .07		2	2½	
TimeHolding .50	30	12	13	+ ¼
TransprtLfe .12n	60	2⅛	3⅛	
Unicoa		18½	19⅛	
UnitAmer Life		2	2⅞	
UnitFireCasity 1		13⅞	14⅞	
UnitFireins .30	1	5⅛	6⅛	
UnitLbrtyLf .25a		3½	4⅛	
UnitSav Life		2	2¼	
UnitSvcLife .40	26	7	7⅞	
Variable Annut	10	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Vico Corp		1½	1¼	
WestnCasSur .68		14⅞	14⅞	
WestnStaLife .25a		8	8⅞	
Windsor Life		1½	2	
WrldSvcLfe .20e	z16	4	4½	
Zenith Nat Ins	5	2	3½	
Zenith United	10	1⅛	2⅛	

Scottish Party Backs 200-Mile Fishing Zone

STIRLING, Scotland, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—The National Assembly of the Scottish National party yesterday approved a resolution committing the party to support a 200-mile fishing limit.

The resolution also called for exclusive Scottish fishing within 100 miles of Scotland's shores.

Romania Oil Platform

VIENNA, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—Romania has inaugurated its first offshore drilling platform. The 6,800-ton rig is designed to drill to depths of 6,000 meters and will operate in the Black Sea, Agerpres news agency reported.

Euromarket

Continued from Page 9

rates and the decline in the value of the dollar on foreign-exchange markets.

The flood of new issues has depressed prices on the secondary market and virtually all recent issues are selling below their issue price. This is a particular rub for investors whose natural income is not in dollars. They are suffering up to a 3-per-cent loss on the foreign-exchange side and a 1-to-2-per-cent decline in the value of their bonds.

Rather than take these losses, dealers say, investors are tending to hold their bonds, awaiting some recovery in price and/or improvement in the dollar. This, dealers add, explains the relatively light volume of activity in the secondary market in recent days.

With signs that the U.S. monetary authorities may be easing up on their credit policy, dollar bond prices late last week began to show some signs of improvement. As interest rates decline in general bonds carrying coupons of 9 per cent and higher begin to look more attractive.

Short-term dollar rates dropped sharply during the week. Three-month Eurodollar rates Friday were at 7 3/8, a decline of seven-eighths of a point from the rate a week earlier. Six-month rates were down about three-quarters of a point to about 8 per cent.

International Institutions (7-15 Years)
Oct. 8: 9.26 %; Oct. 1: 9.21 %.
Industrials (7-15 Years)
Oct. 8: 9.58 %; Oct. 1: 9.53 %.
Industrials (5-7 Years)
Oct. 8: 8.35 %; Oct. 1: 8.38 %.

Market Turnover

	Oct. 10	Oct. 3
Cedel	$331.2 mil.	$266.6 mil.
Euroclear	$317.6 mil.	$356.9 mil.

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account — DM Basis

S. Africa 8¾-82	96	98
Austria 8-88	99	101
Cassa Mezzogiorno 5¾-78	91	93
Cavado 7-80	86	88 Ind.
Centrest 9¾-85	100	102
CCA 6¾-80	98	100
CCA 1-84	88	100
OCA 8-86	90	101
CECA 5¾-86	83	94½
CFE 6¾-86	82	84
CFE 7¼-76	99	—
CFE 8¾-79	100	—
Communautés Urb. 8-86	90½	91¼
Crédit Nat. 8-86	99	101
CUF 8¾-77	93	95 Ind.
Denmark (Kingd.) 8-86	99	101
E.S.B. (Irl.) 8¼-86	97	99
Escom 2-78	99	—
Escom 8¾-85	95	97
Escom 8¼-80	99	101
Fomento 5½-78	90	92 Ind.
Greater 6¾-84	93	95
Imatran 6-78	97	99
Manitoba 7-89	94	96
Manitoba 8-82	101	103
Nancy 8-86	98	100
Norges Kommun. 7¾-86	98	100
North Scot. 8-84	99	101
Redarnes 6-80	98	100
Reed 6¾-88	90	92
Sacor 4 6¾-77	95	97 Ind.
SNCF 7¾-86	96	100
Watney 1-84	89	91
A.C.O. 10-79	103½	104½
Apel 9¼-85	102	102
Bass 7-81	68	70 Ind.
Cop. City 10-79	104½	105½
Cop. Tel 8¼-85	100	101
G.I.S. 9¾-82	100¾	101¾
Iceland 8¼-88	90½	92
Iceland 10-84	104	105
Imatran 9¾-85	100½	101½
St. Oil Inc 8-88	90	91
Brisa 8¾-89	73	75 Ind.
Pechiney 8¾-89	93	94
Cofiroute 9-89	96½	97½
Oslo 8¾-92	95	96
Oslo 10-81 (Fl.)	104	105
Ireland 8¼-82 (BF)	99½	100½
Ireland 9¾-84 (BF)	101	102
S.D.R. 9-87	101½	102½

Deutsche Marks (Average price)

Australia 7-73-87	92
Copenhagen 8¼-87	74
Courtaulds 7¼-87	86.10
Courtaulds 8½-87	70.30
Daimler 8-88	100.30
Elec Council 7¾-86	88.90
ESCOM 8¼-87	88.50
Eurofima 6¼-87	86.10
ZIS 7¾-88	93¾
Finland 7-82	83.30
Hammersley 6¾-87	74.35
IAD 6¾-87	79.75
ICI 6½-82	72.75
KHD 6¾-87	60.75
KLM 8¼-85	99
New Zealand 7-87	88.60
Ontario Hydro 6½-87	84.75
Ontario Hydro 7½-88	94
Philip Morris 6¾-87	89
Quebec 6½-87	84
Quebec Hydro 6½-87	84.50
Saab 7¾-86	81
Tenneco 7¾-86	93
Worldbank 6½-82	93
Worldbank 6¾-87	87

European Currency Units*

S. Africa 8-86	81	83
CECA 8-85	94½	90
E N E L 7¼-86	83½	84½
Eurofima 7¾-81	96	98
Interfrigo 7¼-86	89	91

* For trading in DM

French Francs

Air Liquide 8¼-82	98	94
BASF 7½-87	77¼	78¼
CNT 7½-84	85½	86½
EIB 7¾-87	89¾	90¼
Gervais 5-87	68½	70½
New Zeal. 7¼-87	76	77
Oslo 7¼-87	76	77
Petrol BP 7-80	100	101
Quebec 7½-87	77	78
Renault 7¼-87	76¼	77¼
Rhône-Poulenc 7½-87	76½	77½
Roussel 7-79	98	99
Og Kuhlmann 8-78	96½	97¼
World Bank 7¼-87	76½	77½

Guilders

ABN 9½-79	104¾	105¾
AMRO 9½-79	104¾	105¾
Arbed 6¼-80	93	94
BP 8-76	93¾	94¾
Cons Foods 8½-80	95	96
Eurofima 5¾-79	83¼	84¼
EIB 9½-79	104¾	105¾
Govett 8½-79	96	97
Holl Inns 6¾-79	90¼	91¼
KLM 6-79	94½	95½
Ned Gas Un 9¾-79	103¾	104¾
New Zealand 6¼-79	97	98
Philips 6-19	96¼	97¼
Sperry 8½-79	97¼	98¼
St. Brands 6½-79	96½	97½

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 8¾-87	77	79
EIB 1-88	88	90
Burmah 7-86	58	60
Cons Eur 7-87	76	78
Denmark 6¾-87	76	78
Gr Met Hot 6¾-87	46	48
Finland 1-87	77	79
IBE 8½-87	63	65
Oslo 6¾-87	75	77
Reed 6¾-87	50	53
Slater 7¼-87	61	63

Kredietlux Indices

	25 Sept.	9 Oct.
O.A.	88.6	89.8
D.M	95.9	Closed
ECU	90.1	90.2
F.F	90.4	90.8
P Lux.	86.0	85.8

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6565	5.462	102.955*	60.14*	39.180y	—	6.87*	99.45*	44.14*
Brussels (c)	39.97	80.10	15.12875	8.838	0.740*	14.874	—	14.621	6.4675
Frankfurt	2.5785	5.3014	—	58.30*	3.801x	97.12*	6.612*	96.66*	43.85*
London (z)	2.0561	—	0.3975	9.063	1394.00	6.4545	82.57	0.490	12.3695
Milan	678.65	1394.70	262.25	153.80	—	256.65	17.41	254.46	112.64
Paris	4.4025	8.986	171.275*	—	6.5175x	166.325	11.3325	165.150	73.40
Zurich	2.6665	5.4829	103.43*	60.47*	0.3937*	100.31*	6.85*	—	44.40*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krona: 6.026; Escudo: 26.80; Israeli £: 7.88; Peseta: 59.225; Schilling: 18.285; Sw. krona: 4.380; Yen: 302.87; Belgian financial franc: 40.25; Canada $: 1.025; Hong Kong $: 5.0525.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

FIDELITY PACIFIC FUND S.A.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF PANAMA

Notice of Annual General Meeting to the Shareholders

Please take notice that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Fidelity Pacific Fund S.A. (the "Corporation") will take place at 2.00 p.m. at the Corporation's Principal Office, Outerbridge Building, Pitts Bay Road, Pembroke, Bermuda, on October 23, 1975. The following matters are on the agenda for this Meeting:

1 Election of Directors. The Chairman of the Board of Directors has proposed the re-election of the seven existing directors.

2 Review of the balance sheet and profit and loss statement for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1975.

3 Ratification of actions taken by the Directors since the previous Annual General Meeting.

4 Ratification of actions taken by the Investment Manager since the previous Annual General Meeting.

5 Proposal, recommended by the Board of Directors, to amend Article Twenty-First of the Corporation's Charter to provide that any investment manager or adviser of the Corporation, any employee participant in a profit-sharing plan or trust established for the benefit of employees of such manager or adviser and any beneficiary of any such employee participant taking under such plan or trust may acquire shares of the Corporation's capital stock without regard to the nationality of such person. The details of this proposal may be obtained from the Principal Office of the Corporation at The Outerbridge Building, Pitts Bay Road, Pembroke, Bermuda.

6 Such other business as may properly come before the Meeting.

Holders of bearer shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of Certificate of Deposit and Proxy for their shares obtained from the Corporation's Principal Office in Pembroke, Bermuda, or from the companies listed below, to the Corporation at P.O. Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda. Certificates of Deposit and Proxies must be received by the Corporation not later than October 23, 1975, in order to be effective at the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors
Charles T. M. Collis,
Secretary

Julius Baer International Limited
3 Lombard Street
London EC3V 9ER, England

Rowe & Pitman
Woolgate House, Coleman Street
London EC2R 5BL, England

Bank Julius Bar & Co. Ltd.
Bahnhofstrasse 36
8022 Zurich, Switzerland

The Bank of Bermuda Limited
Hamilton, Bermuda

When it comes to the business of banking, American businessmen have turned to Continental Bank for over a century. Today, businessmen throughout Europe do the same.

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Amsterdam, Antwerp, Athens, Brussels, Düsseldorf, Edinburgh, Frankfurt, Geneva, Liège, London, Madrid, Milan, Munich, Paris, Piraeus, Rome, Rotterdam, Thessaloniki, Vienna, Zurich.

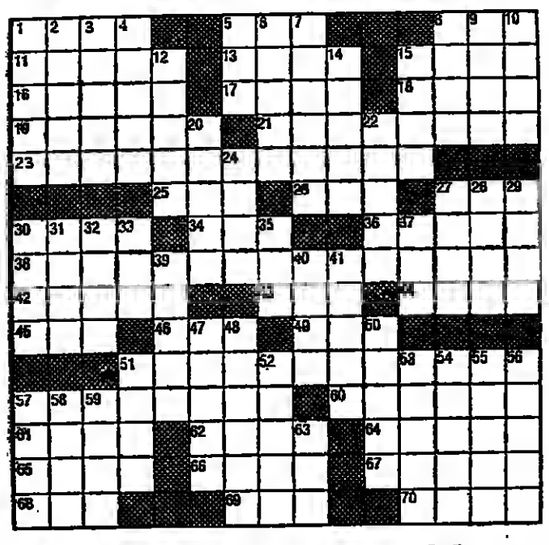
CONTINENTAL BANK
Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60693. Also, New York, Los Angeles, Houston.
Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cayman Islands, Colombia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, The Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru, The Philippines, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, United Kingdom, Venezuela, West Germany.

ACROSS

1 Part of a blind
5 Inge-play vehicle
8 Solicit
11 "Peanuts" character
13 Taverns
15 Gas: Prefix
16 Mexico's —— Camacho
17 Lockup for Oscar Wilde
18 One of triplets
19 Centaur slain by Hercules
21 Using the oven
23 Annual V.I.P. in "Peanuts"
25 Long time
26 "... and —— so far"
27 Boathouse gear
30 Fever
34 "—— to lunch"
36 Ne plus ——
38 "Peanuts" character
42 Impudent
43 "Right church, wrong ——"
44 Tweed, for ooe
45 Noun ending
46 Doctors' org.
49 Beverage
51 "Peanuts" character
57 Like the Blue Ridge pine
60 Show —— (direct)
61 Russian river
62 L. A. players
64 Exams
65 Coagulate
66 Object of worship
67 Robert's specialties
68 Word of agreement
69 "There isn't —— more"
70 Space agency

DOWN

1 Vocabulary of a sort
2 Word with pool or wurst
3 Cordial flavor
4 Oklahoma city
5 Word with deal or Beo
6 Make harmless
7 "Peanuts" character
8 Half a disease
9 Shamrock land
10 Summoner to dinner
12 Pan-fry
14 Allay, as thirst
15 Routing-memo abbr.
20 Animal track
22 —— and take notice
24 Word in U. S. motto
27 Composer Harbach
28 College study
29 Infrared and gamma
30 Church part
31 Kind of shift
32 ——-daisy
33 N. T. writings: Abbr.
35 Advice of a sort
37 Science-hall unit
39 Indian nurse-maids: Var.
40 Pacific thatch
41 Bird sound
47 Polynesian native
48 Spanish ——
50 Loathe
51 Welsh or Breton
52 Fruit
53 Present again
54 African tree
55 Neighbor of England
56 Tupelo tree
57 "Peanuts" character
58 Shield bearing
59 Ancient temple
63 Tricky



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Fair
AMSTERDAM	8	46	Fair
ANKARA	18	64	Cloudy
ATHENS	26	79	Fair
BEIRUT	25	77	Fair
BELGRADE	11	52	Overcast
BERLIN	5	46	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	8	46	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	12	54	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	22	72	Fair
COPENHAGEN	10	50	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	Cloudy
DUBLIN	9	48	Overcast
EDINBURGH	11	52	Cloudy
FLORENCE	14	57	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	10	50	Fair
GENEVA	7	45	Overcast
HELSINKI	10	50	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	22	72	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Cloudy
LISBON	17	63	Fair
LONDON	13	55	Fair
LOS ANGELES	15	59	Cloudy
MILAN	11	52	Showers
MADRID	8	46	Rain
MONTREAL	10	50	Cloudy
MOSCOW	5	41	Overcast
MUNICH	8	46	Overcast
NEW YORK	14	57	Fair
NICE	14	57	Rain
OSLO	8	46	Fair
PARIS	7	45	Cloudy
PRAGUE	7	45	Fair
ROME	23	73	Rain
SOFIA	10	50	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	11	52	Cloudy
TEHRAN	—	—	Unavailable
TEL AVIV	27	81	Fair
TUNIS	28	82	Fair
VENICE	18	64	Rain
VIENNA	10	50	Cloudy
WARSAW	7	45	Fair
WASHINGTON	19	66	Fair
ZURICH	4	39	Overcast

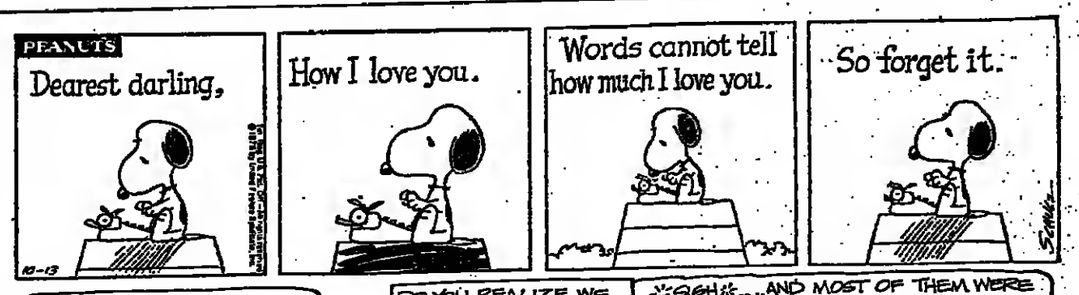
Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Closing Prices Oct. 10, 1975

	Bid	Asked
AGE Fnd	4.09	4.17
Adm Grt	3.38	
Adm Inc	3.17	
Adm Ins	6.30	
Advisers	3.25	3.55
Aetna F	6.78	7.41
Aetna Str	11.48	12.55
Afuture F	8.04	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.38	
Allstate	9.04	9.72
Alpha	9.37	N.L.
Am Birth	10.11	11.11
Am Equity	4.38	4.80
American Funds:		
Am Bal	6.74	7.37
Amcap	4.43	4.84
Am Inc	7.70	8.42
A Mutl	7.61	8.32
A Spec	5.39	5.89
Bond F	13.81	15.09
Cap Fd	5.67	6.20
Grwth	3.97	4.34
Incom	12.74	13.92
KCA	11.82	12.92
N Pers	15.06	16.46
Stk Fd	6.26	6.84
Wa Mut	11.34	12.39
Am Grth	4.21	4.60
Am Insln	4.16	4.55
Am Invs	4.31	N.L.
AmN Gth	2.11	2.31
Anchor Group:		
Daily	1.00	N.L.
Grwth	6.34	6.95
Income	6.31	6.92
Reserv	10.17	11.15
Speclr	4.25	4.64
Fd Inv	6.19	6.78
Wash N	9.31	10.20
Auda Fd	6.67	7.29
Ae Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.29	4.66
Fnd. B	6.53	7.10
Stock	5.53	6.04
BLC Grth	8.77	9.59
Babs Inc	9.11	N.L.
Babs Inv	1.72	N.L.
Beacn Nt	7.92	N.L.
Beacn In	8.79	N.L.
Berger Group:		
100 Fd	6.63	N.L.
101 Fd	7.19	N.L.
Berk Cap	6.37	6.97
Bondstk	4.08	4.46
Bost Fdn	8.33	9.10
Brwn Fd	2.96	3.05
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	11.23	12.27
Candn	8.61	9.41
Divid	2.73	2.99
NatW S	8.46	9.23
NY Vnt	9.75	10.65
CG Fund	8.83	9.55
CG Incm	7.72	8.35
Cap Pres	93.83	N.L.
Centry Sh	8.72	9.53
Chall Inv	8.57	9.37
Channing Funds:		
AGn Ca	3.85	4.21
AGn In	8.67	6.20
Bond	7.89	8.62
Eq Grt	6.03	6.64
Fd Am	5.89	6.44
Prov	3.20	3.50
Vent	8.61	9.41
Chart Fd	10.42	11.39
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	6.38	6.97
Frt Cap	3.67	4.01
Shrhld	6.45	7.05
Speci	5.01	5.48
Chemicl	7.77	8.49
CNA Moml Fds:		
Liby Fd	3.82	4.17
Man Fd	2.60	2.84
Schust	5.81	6.35
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	7.88	8.61
Equty	2.32	2.54
Fund	8.95	9.78
Growth	4.65	5.08
Incom	7.88	8.61
Vent	2.10	2.30
Colu Grth	12.05	N.L.
Cwith AB	.86	.92
Cwith C	1.28	1.38
Comp Ca	3.89	
Comp Bd	7.69	8.36
Comp Fd	7.22	7.85
Concord	8.04	N.L.
Cons Inv	8.78	9.58
Constel G	4.99	N.L.
Cont Mut	6.07	N.L.
Ctry Cap	10.77	11.64
Davis Fd	5.97	N.L.
deVegh	28.60	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	9.32	10.19
Delaw	9.03	9.87
Delta	3.86	4.22
Dir Cap	3.75	4.11
Dodg Co	13.64	N.L.
Dre Bur	8.40	N.L.
Dreyf Grp:		
Dreyf	unavail	
Equit	unavail	
Levge	unavail	
Liqu As	10.00	N.L.
Spl Inc	unavail	
Third C	unavail	
E&E Fd	2.81	N.L.
Eagle Gr	7.15	7.81
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	7.73	8.45
Grwth	8.42	9.20
Incom	5.22	5.70
Speci	5.33	5.83
Stock	8.51	9.30
EDHE Spl	15.77	N.L.
Egret Fd	9.83	10.68
Eltun Tr	12.64	
Energy	11.64	N.L.
Fairfld	7.51	8.21
Farm Bu	7.40	N.L.
Federated Funds:		
Am Ldr	8.05	8.17
Empir	17.00	
Four E	15.62	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.02	8.77
Capit	8.26	9.03
Contfd	10.14	N.L.
Daily I	1.00	N.L.
Dstny	6.95	
Eqt Inc	10.96	
Essx	7.18	
Fidel	13.63	14.90
Puritn	8.98	9.81
Salem	3.62	3.96
Trend	19.29	21.08
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	3.81	N.L.
Indust	3.61	N.L.
Incom	5.99	N.L.
FstFd Vs	10.24	11.19
Fst Investors:		
Disco	4.26	4.67
Grwth	6.00	6.58
Incom	7.04	7.72
Stock	6.67	7.31
Fst Mtl A	7.21	N.L.
Forty Fr	10.29	N.L.
Fnd Gth	3.56	3.89
Founders Group:		
Grwth	unavail	
Incom	unavail	
Mutual	unavail	
Speci	unavail	
Fourny	6.99	N.L.
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	5.69	6.24
Grwth	5.41	5.93
Utils	3.72	4.08
Incom	1.58	1.73
US Gov	9.20	10.08
Capit	3.93	4.31
Equit	2.96	3.24
Frkln Lfe	8.00	9.62
FdFr Dep	7.71	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	unavail	
Impac	unavail	
Ind Trd	unavail	
Pflot	unavail	
GE S & S	unavail	
Gen Sec	7.02	N.L.
Grth Ind	15.89	N.L.
Guard M	22.70	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	3.73	4.07
Grwth	5.54	6.06
Incom	6.56	7.17
Harr Gth	9.21	N.L.
Harr Lev	8.43	N.L.
Harvest	9.08	N.L.
Heritge	1.07	
Nor Man	14.90	16.11
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.45	4.86
Incom	3.58	3.91
Trus sh	11.51	12.58
Trus un	3.11	
Imp Cap	7.22	7.89
Imp Gth	6.11	6.68
Inc Bost	5.29	
Industry	3.45	
INTGH	7.65	8.27
Int Invst	12.10	13.26
Inver Gth	7.04	N.L.
Inv Guid	6.63	N.L.
Inv Indic	1.70	N.L.
Inves Bos	9.44	10.32
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	7.32	8.08
Capit S	4.48	4.91
Investors Group:		
IDS Bd	5.32	5.51
IDS Grt	4.72	
IDS ndl	4.40	4.78
Mutl	7.95	8.65
Prod	2.89	3.14
Stock	16.37	17.79
Select	8.52	9.16
Var Py	6.00	6.52
Inv Resh	5.19	5.67
Istel	20.86	21.51
Ivy	5.81	N.L.
JP GrthF	8.15	8.86
Janus F	15.22	N.L.
John Hancock:		
Bond	18.00	19.57
Grwth	5.71	6.21
Signat	7.39	8.03
Johnstn	19.06	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	3.71	4.06
Cus B1	16.60	17.36
Cus B2	17.08	18.63
Cus B4	7.12	7.81
Cus K1	6.51	7.14
Cus K2	4.94	5.41
Cus S1	17.31	18.77
Cus S2	8.07	8.84
Cus S3	6.95	7.62
Cus S4	2.88	3.15
Polar	3.03	3.32
Land Gth	6.54	7.15
LD EdieC	12.78	13.67
LD EdRR	1.00	1.01
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	13.19	14.50
Le Gr	5.84	6.38
Le Inc	9.90	10.82
Le Rh	12.75	13.93
Life Ins	5.20	5.68
Lincoln Nat:		
Linc Ca	5.45	5.96
Sel Am	6.19	N.L.
Sel Opp	8.36	N.L.
Sel Spl	12.21	N.L.
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	9.47	N.L.
Mut	12.28	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affiltd	6.75	7.29
A Bus	2.82	3.04
Bnd Db	9.13	9.98
Lutheran Bro:		
Fund	9.21	10.17
Incom	8.24	9.01
US Gov	9.77	9.96
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	6.55	7.18
Indep	6.78	7.34
Mass	9.42	10.22
Mass Financl:		
MIT	9.62	10.37
MIG	9.20	9.92
MIO	11.84	12.77
MFO	10.46	11.28
MCO	11.04	11.90
MFB	14.70	15.85
Mates	1.38	N.L.
Mathers	9.20	N.L.
Mid AM	4.40	4.81
Mon Mkt	1.00	N.L.
MONY F	8.97	9.88
MSB Fd	unavail	
Mut Ben	8.07	8.82
MIF Fd	7.25	7.94
MIF Gth	3.23	3.49
Mutual of Omaha:		
Amer	11.12	11.29
Grwth	4.01	4.36
Incom	7.79	8.47
Mut Shrs	19.80	N.L.
NEA Mut	7.65	
Natl Ind	8.81	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	7.50	8.20
Bond	4.00	4.37
Divid	3.69	3.38
Grwth	5.05	5.52
Pf Stk	5.42	5.92
Incom	4.23	4.73
Stock	6.51	7.11
NE Life Fund:		
Equit	13.90	15.11
Growth	7.73	8.62
Incom	13.18	14.33
Side	12.89	14.01
Neuw Fd	7.44	N.L.
New Wld	9.97	10.90
Newton	10.24	11.21
Nichls Fd	11.40	N.L.
Norcast	13.13	N.L.
Omega	7.26	7.38
One WmS	13.42	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	5.88	6.34
Incom	7.02	7.67
Opp Mo	1.00	
AIM	7.95	8.69
Time	5.18	5.66
OTC Sec	9.70	10.54
Param M	6.40	7.21
Partner	7.19	N.L.
Paul Rvr	5.23	5.72
Penn Sq	6.59	N.L.
Penn Mu	2.32	
Phila	6.16	6.73
Phoe Cap	7.36	8.04
Pilgrim Grp:		
Plig FS	11.24	11.74
Plig Fd	6.38	6.97
Mag C	2.71	N.L.
Mag In	7.78	8.58
Pine St	9.64	N.L.
Pioneer Fund:		
Fund	10.98	12.00
II	9.69	10.59
Plan Inv	9.75	10.60
Pilgrim	9.69	10.59
Pilrmd	5.98	6.54
Price Funds:		
Grwth	9.97	N.L.
Incom	9.34	N.L.
N Era	10.11	N.L.
N Horiz	6.58	N.L.
Pro Fund	5.32	N.L.
Prov Gth	6.70	7.32
Pru SIP	8.53	9.32
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	9.78	10.68
Equit	8.72	9.53
Georg	11.56	12.63
Grwth	9.30	10.16
Incom	6.88	7.52
Invest	7.03	7.68
Vista	9.16	10.01
Voyag	9.87	10.79
Reserve	1.00	N.L.
Revere	4.21	4.60
Safec Eqt	7.20	7.87
Safec Gth	5.56	6.08
Scudder Funds:		
Intl Fd	12.07	
Speci	19.52	
Balan	12.86	
Com St	8.10	
Man Rs	10.82	N.L.
Sbd Levr	4.34	
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.17	3.47
Invest	5.46	6.20
Ultra	6.48	7.18
Sant Gth	8.22	8.93
Sentry f	11.33	12.32
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	4.23	4.82
Entrp	4.90	5.36
Fief Fd	4.03	4.40
Narbr	7.17	7.84
Legal	6.06	6.62
Pace	7.23	7.90
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	15.41	16.84
Incom	15.75	17.21
Invest	7.93	8.67
Sherm O	13.41	N.L.
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	6.36	6.95
Invest	8.89	9.72
Trust	6.87	7.51
Vent	7.88	8.61
SB Eqty	8.90	N.L.
SB I&Gr	9.26	N.L.
SoGen Int	10.04	10.51
Sw Inco	6.37	6.89
Swin Gt	4.17	4.51
Sover Inv	9.91	10.83
Spectra F	3.76	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	3.76	4.13
Div Fd	4.13	4.51
Prog F	3.52	3.85
StFrm Gt	4.51	N.L.
S Frm In	8.05	N.L.
State St	36.70	37.16
Steedman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.38	N.L.
Asso F	8.94	N.L.
Invest	1.05	N.L.
Ocean	6.15	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	11th	
Cap O	7.36	
Stock	11.56	
Supervisd Invr:		
Grwth	5.75	6.28
Incom	7.71	8.43
Kemp	10.33	10.99
Sumit	8.05	8.80
Tech	6.25	6.83
Survey F	8.17	8.93
Temp Rt	7.95	8.72
Temp Inv	1.00	N.L.
Trns Cap	7.00	7.61
Trav Eq	9.10	9.97
Tudr Hed	10.91	N.L.
TwnC Gr	2.60	N.L.
TwnC Inc	4.47	N.L.
USAA Gt	7.59	N.L.
US GovSe	9.32	9.46
USLIFE Funds:		
Ape	3.57	3.84
Balan	6.89	7.52
ComSt	10.46	11.44
Unif Mut	6.96	7.51
Unifund	7.17	7.84
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	10.92	11.93
Nat Inv	5.95	6.50
U Cap	8.81	9.63
Union	10.99	12.01
United Funds:		
Accm	5.59	6.13
Bond	6.57	7.20
Con Gr	8.00	8.77
Con Inc	7.80	8.55
Incom	9.73	10.66
Scien	5.36	6.09
Vang	4.58	4.93
Unit Svcs	2.71	N.L.
Value Line Fd:		
Val Ls	5.14	5.62
Incom	4.09	4.47
Lev Grt	5.86	6.48
Spl Sit	2.75	3.01
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	6.10	6.67
Comm	5.63	6.15
Speci	5.97	6.52
Vand Gth	3.41	N.L.
Vand Inc	2.61	N.L.
Vanguard Group:		
Explr	16.04	17.53
Ivest	7.14	7.80
Morg	9.89	10.81
Trust	8.76	9.57
Wellsl	10.42	11.39
Wellin	8.96	9.81
Wellsl B	8.96	9.79
Windr	7.53	8.25
Var In P	2.96	3.22
Viking	unavail	
Wall St G	5.36	5.86
Welng Eq	9.61	N.L.
West Ind	2.12	2.32
Westl Grt	6.19	6.73
Wisc Fd	4.56	4.98
Ziegler	8.82	9.63
N.L.—No load (sales charge)		

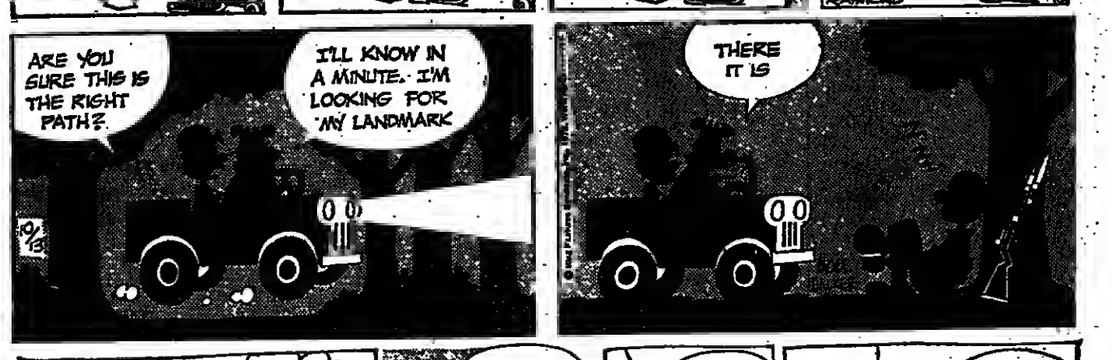
PEANUTS



B.C.

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY



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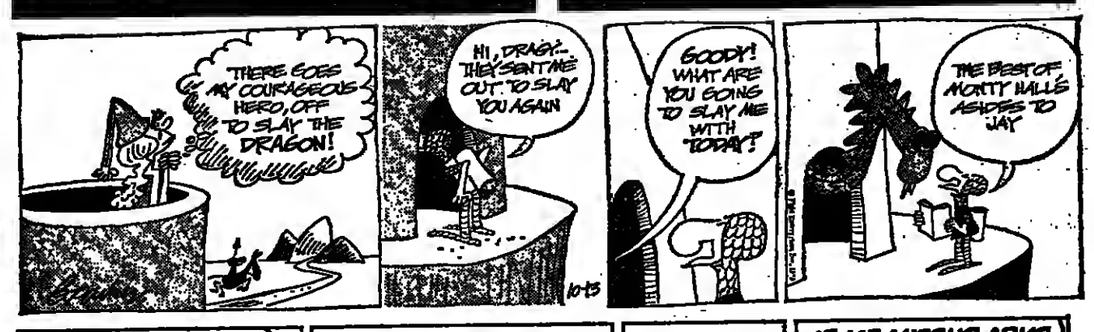
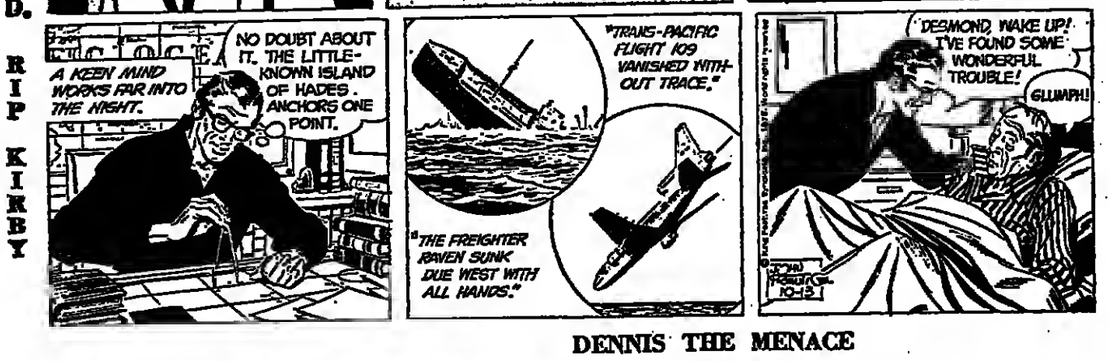


ANDY CAPP

REX MORGAN M.D.

RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

UNAFA

PHOWO

BOTHED

TRIMOP

WHAT AN UNSUCCESSFUL DENTIST'S LIFE MIGHT BE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: TARDY BOGUS PSYCHE ACTING

Answer: Why they didn't qualify for the cut show—THEY WEREN'T UP TO SCRATCH

DENNIS THE MENACE

"YES, I'VE SEEN YOUR CAT!"

"ACTUALLY, I WANTED TO KNOW A LITTLE *MORE* THAN THAT."

BOOKS

SOUTH STREET

By David Bradley. Grossman Viking. 340 pp. $10.

Reviewed by Mel Watkins

PHILADELPHIA's South Street is one of those vestigial landmarks now common to almost every large American city —landmarks bequeathed to inner cities by decades of neglect, middle-class flight to suburbia and, usually, aided by ill-conceived urban renewal programs gone amuck. It is one of the gutted bastions of the down-and-out, the hopeless, the poor, and of the predators who feed on them. In this exceptional first novel, David Bradley takes us on a guided tour.

We are ushered behind the dingy facade of "burned-out, boarded-up, bashed-in storefronts" dotted with bars, liquor stores and transient hotels; a facade that we've all hurried past, probably with a twinge of disgust and a small dose of cold fear. More important, Bradley introduces us to the street people who thrive in these cramped spaces and brings them vividly to life.

Much of the action of "South Street" takes place in Lightnin' Ed's Bar and Grill, where Leo, the 250-pound bartender-owner, holds court. Here we meet Big Betsy, an aging, overweight prostitute with a rigid heart and a caustic tongue; Jake, a philosophical wino on his last leg; Brother Fletcher, a storefront preacher experiencing a crisis of belief; Rayburn, a janitor desperately trying to hold onto his promiscuous wife and his sanity, and Leroy Briggs, the ghetto kingpin who controls South Street's crime and vice. We also meet Adlai Stevenson Brown, the catalyst in this tale, an unsuccessful poet who comes to South Street in search of his own roots.

Much of this, I'm sure, sounds like well-trod terrain; and, indeed it is. Novelists from Dickens to black writers of the 1960s have repeatedly plumbed this territory with varying degrees of success. But David Bradley, like some of the best of those writers, left his own distinctive mark on his material.

"South Street" is not another grim, naturalistic [illegible] of the anguish of the [illegible] trodden. Without blunting the pathos of this tale, Bradley infused what could have been a standard story and characters with new vigor. Delving beneath the solid stereotypes, he portrays characters with a fullness that amplifies much of the irony of ghetto life.

His characters are trapped in their vermin-infested tenements, but they are not overwhelmed. Thus Big Betsy can quip: "You get a couple preachers, next step is to have a [illegible] a honky social worker. The thing you know they done [illegible] the street, put in new [illegible] built a new school, and [illegible] the taxes. There goes the neighborhood." It is Bradley's unerring depiction of the [illegible] that rears itself even [illegible] this despairing setting that distinguishes this novel.

Still, "South Street" has [illegible] flaws. Bradley's narration [illegible] South Street and the surrounding geography are sometimes overextended and tiresome; the loquacious drone of a [illegible] tour guide delivering his [illegible] And Adlai Stevenson Brown, [illegible] intellectual observer, is not [illegible] with the sure-handed control demonstrated with lesser characters. Also, the novel's plot is exceedingly thin: Brown [illegible] down Leroy Briggs in Lightnin' Ed's bar, challenging his authority and setting off ripples that are felt throughout Briggs' domain. And this simple structure provides the [illegible] for a series of set pieces [illegible] the various inhabitants of South Street.

"South Street," despite its flaws, is a fine first novel. [illegible] of the best in this genre, [illegible] George Cain's "Blueschild [illegible]." David Bradley displays a [illegible] tile fictional talent within [illegible] control and technique are [illegible] ed with an incisive eye for [illegible] and an oblique viewpoint [illegible] refreshing and entertaining [illegible] is to his credit that in his [illegible] he has risked depicting [illegible] very familiar stereotypes [illegible] managed to cast them [illegible] unique mold. He is a writer [illegible] watch.

Mel Watkins wrote this [illegible] for The New York Times.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

CHESS

By Robert B[illegible]

Most players become conservative as they grow older, and there are good practical reasons for the change.

Gambits, combination play and sharp tactics are far more taxing in a five-hour tournament game than the exercise of positional judgment in a battle of strategy. Moreover, years of experience often make an endgame connoisseur out of one who, early in his career, had no special bent for endings.

Yet the Hungarian grandmaster Laszlo Szabo, now 58 years old, plays to his own style of 40 years ago, heading into the same dubious gambits, reveling in the same obscure complications and hazarding the same adventures as then.

What's more, he is still hoodwinking tough opponents with his flare for treacherous tactics, as his successful piracy of a point from Jan Timman, a Dutch grandmaster, in the I.B.M. tournament in Amsterdam clearly shows.

Violence Afoot

The four-pawns attack, signaled by 5 P-B4 against the Kings Indian Defense, aims uncompromisingly at a violent refutation of that opening, but most players believe its ambition must recoil. Nevertheless, the last time Black accepted the challenging gambit with 12 . . . Q-N3; 13 O-O, NxKP; 14 P-Q6!, he went down to defeat in Peev-Makropulos, Bulgaria-Greece, 1973.

Consequently, Timman concentrated on development and the breakup of the white center by 12 . . . P-B3; 13 PxP, BxP. Inserting 14 . . . B-B4 in place of the ineffective immediate 14 . . . BxB, he improved over the Mikenas-Rytov game in Riga, 1969, but that still wasn't enough to deter Szabo from venturing a wild gambit with 18 Q-R6.

Szabo could not afford to pause with 20 RxN, Q-N2, but instead fanned his flame with 20 P-Q6, opening his QB4-KN8 bishop diagonal and setting extraordinarily difficult problems for his opponent.

TIMMAN/BLACK

SZABO/WHITE

Position after 22 R-Q1

Timman failed to solve them, missing the sharp counterbuttal 22 . . . QR-Q1!; 23 [illegible] B4ch, B-K3; 24 N-Q5, [illegible] 25 NxN, RxN; 26 N-B7, [illegible] 27 BxRch, NxB; 28 RxR, [illegible] with a winning pawn-ahead ending. Perhaps Timman thought he could play [illegible] . . . NxN and saw in the [illegible] minute that 26 QxQ, RxQ; [illegible] N-Q5, R-K4; 28 N-B7, K-[illegible] 29 NxN, RxN; 30 R-K1 wins a piece for White.

Another Chance Missed

However, Timman [illegible] some chance to survive by [illegible] . . . QxQ; 26 NxRch, K-N2; [illegible] N-K6ch, RxN; 28 P-Q8/Q, [illegible] B5ch; 29 K-B1, QxB, although Szabo would have recovered all his material by 30 Q-B7, remaining with the superior position. Instead, Timman, panicking at Szabo's [illegible] sacrifice, faltered again with 25 . . . R-B4ch.

Later, Timman missed [illegible] . . . P-KN4, after which [illegible] B-N4, PxN could lead to [illegible] unclear complications.

Dizzy from all of Szabo's trickery, he walked into a final blow, 33 R-K1!, with [illegible] unmanageable threat of [illegible] R-K8ch. After 33 . . . N-[illegible] 34 B-N4, Timman, losing a knight, had to resign.

•

In last Thursday's column the play score, because of a printing error, showed Black resigning. It was White who resigned.

KINGS INDIAN DEFENSE

White Szabo	Black Timman	White Szabo	Black Timman	White Szabo	Black Timman
1 P-QB4	P-KN3	13 PxP	BxP	25 NxB	R-B4
2 N-QB3	B-N2	14 Q-Q2	B-B4	26 N-B4ch	K-R1
3 P-Q4	P-Q3	15 O-O	BxB	27 QN-Q5	Q-K3
4 P-K4	N-KB3	16 QxB	N-Q2	28 B-K2	N-K1
5 P-B4	P-B4	17 P-KR3	N-

Reds Even World Series at 1-1 With Two-Out Rally in Ninth Inning

Griffey's Double Tops Red Sox

BOSTON, Oct. 12 (UPI).—Dave Concepcion, whose sixth-inning error had set up the go-ahead run, singled home the tying run with two out in the ninth inning and then scored the winner on Ken Griffey's double to give the Cincinnati Reds a 3-2 victory over the Boston Red Sox today, knotting the World Series at one game apiece.

The Reds' "Big Red Machine", stopped by southpaw Bill Lee for eight innings, struck for the winning rally against Dick Drago in the ninth inning after Johnny Bench, a failure in four previous post-season games, had opened the inning with a double.

Lee, who had battled the chilly and rainy weather masterfully to that point, then was replaced by Drago, who proceeded to

Second Game

retire the next two batters easily.

But Concepcion bounced a grounder past the mound and over second base that second baseman Denny Doyle fielded but could not get out of his glove. Bench, who had moved to third on Tony Perez's grounder, scored on the play to tie the game at 2-2.

The Reds, whose running game had been halted by catcher Carlton Fisk and the moves of the Red Sox pitchers, then completed their first steal of the series as Concepcion just beat Fisk's throw to second. A moment later, Griffey, who had not hit the ball out of the infield in three attempts against Lee, then laced a double to left-center to score Concepcion with the go-ahead run.

Until the ninth inning, the Reds had been virtually helpless against Lee, who held them to four hits over the first eight innings in his first start since Sept. 19.

It also appeared that the usually sure-handed Concepcion was going to be the Reds' villain. An error by the Venezuelan shortstop on Fisk's grounder in the sixth inning followed a single by Carl Yastrzemski.

Rico Petrocelli, who got a chance to bat because of the error, scored the run with a single to right and Lee protected the 2-1 lead until the ninth.

Some careless base-running by the Red Sox in the first two innings helped cost them the game. Boston had Reds starter Jack Billingham in trouble twice in the first two innings only to botch their opportunities with mistakes on the bases.

Cecil Cooper opened the Red Sox first by lining a double over the head of left-fielder George Foster, who first misjudged the ball then slipped on the wet turf. Doyle moved Cooper to third with a single off Billingham's glove, but the Reds appeared out of trouble when Cooper was doubled off third on Carl Yastrzemski's grounder to Billingham.

Billingham was ready to concede the run and went for the forceout at second, but Cooper hesitated in running home and Concepcion, after stepping on second for the forceout, threw to the plate and Cooper was tagged out in a rundown. Yastrzemski managed to get to second on the play, however, and scored a moment later when Fisk lined a single to right.

The Red Sox put runners on first and second with one out in the second but blew their chance for a score when Bench picked Dwight Evans off second.

The Reds, who had been held scoreless in the series for 12 consecutive innings, finally broke through to tie the score in the fourth. Joe Morgan walked with one out, moved to third when Bench broke a 1-for-18 post-season slump with a single to center and scored as Perez bounced into a forceout.

After the Red Sox went ahead in the sixth, they were handcuffed the rest of the way by a parade of Reds relievers. Pedro Borbon, Will McEnaney and Rawly Eastwick succeeded in blanking them the rest of the way, with Eastwick getting credit for the victory.

The rain, which fell intermittently all day, succeeded in stopping the game for 27 minutes in the middle of the seventh inning. It was the first rain delay in World Series competition since Oct. 6, 1968.

Rick Wise will start for Boston and Gary Nolan for Cincinnati as the series moves to Cincinnati's Riverfront stadium for night games Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Wise, a right-hander, posted a 19-12 record with a 3.95 earned-run average this season while Nolan was 15-9 with a 3.16 era.

United Press International.

Reds' Pete Rose shows how he feels after opening-game loss.

United Press International.

DOWN AND OUT IN BOSTON—The Red Sox' Carl Yastrzemski holds up the baseball in left field to show that he made a diving catch of fly ball hit by Reds' Dave Concepcion.

Tiant, 6-Run Seventh Win Opener

By Joseph Durso

BOSTON, Oct. 12 (NYT).—The great wall had nothing to do with it and the great balk had nothing in particular to do with it as the Boston Red Sox hammered six runs across home plate in the seventh inning yesterday to bury the favored Cincinnati Reds, 6-0, in the opening game of the World Series.

The outburst shattered a tense duel between Don Gullett, a 24-year-old left-hander, and Tiant, who pitched serenely to a five-hit tour de force that rocked old Fenway Park and its 35,205 patrons and that tilted the series toward the champions of the American League.

Until the seventh, the Reds and Red Sox had played scoreless ball longer than anybody in the last 13 World Series; but once the damage was done, the Red Sox had scored more times in an inning than anybody in the last seven series.

Ten Boston batters went to the plate during the blockbuster inning, five delivered singles, one man walked, another was safe on a missed-connection by Gullett, another hit a sacrifice fly and half a dozen crossed the plate—starting with Tiant on a single by the redoubtable Carl Yastrzemski with the bases loaded.

"The Reds made some good plays until then," Rico Petrocelli said later, "and with men on base, Gullett brought some smoke when he had to get guys out. But the key to the whole game was Tiant's keeping them down until we scored all the runs."

"Tiant put zeroes on the scoreboard all game long," said manager Sparky Anderson of the Reds, who never got their celebrated running game in motion.

It was the 72d World Series played between the pennant-winners of the American and National Leagues since 1903 and the first played without the Oakland A's in four years. And it was a series surrounded by old-fashioned touches in an era of modern streamlining and packaging.

It was also the first time that Cincinnati and Boston had ever

First Game

grappled for baseball's big prize and the purse of about $20,000 a man, depending on the attendance for the first four games. They were no strangers to championship play, since the Reds had appeared seven times in the World Series and the Red Sox eight. But Cincinnati hadn't won one in 35 years and Boston in 57 years, and both cities were hungry.

Tiant, cheered on almost every pitch by the Boston loyalists, pitched perfect ball with his spinning delivery until the fourth inning when Joe Morgan singled to centerfield after 10 Reds in a row had been retired. Then came the classic confrontation: Morgan, who stole 68 bases in 78 attempts this season plus four straight in the playoff, leading off first base against Tiant, the running pitcher with the tantalizing and disputed motion.

Three times, Tiant threw over to the bag trying to catch Morgan leaning off, but three times Morgan got back. Then a fourth throw, and the argument broke out. Mick Colosi, the National League umpire presiding at first base, called a balk and waved Morgan to second base while Tiant and manager Darrell Johnson raised a storm to no avail.

But Tiant escaped further trouble when Johnny Bench lifted a high foul to Carlton Fisk near the box-seat railing and Tony Perez looked at an outside fastball for strike three.

The Reds provided a few more uncomfortable moments for Tiant in the fifth when George Foster led off with a line drive to left field. But Yastrzemski made a fine stab for the ball and fired it to second base, holding Foster to a single. He eventually got to second on an infield grounder, so the Red Sox decided to walk Cesar Geronimo intentionally and pitch to Gullett.

It was the sort of decision that sometimes loses games, but not this one. Gullett, who hit a home run a week ago against the Pittsburgh Pirates in the playoffs, fouled out to Rico Petrocelli and the threat was dead.

In the top of the seventh, the Reds came even closer to breaking things apart. Foster opened with a single, then tried to steal second and was thrown out. Dave Concepcion looped a ball into short left field, but Yastrzemski made a diving one-handed catch along the wet grass. Then Ken Griffey doubled along the right-field line, but nobody was on base now, and the inning ended after another intentional walk to Geronimo when Gullett's shot was grabbed by Denny Doyle. Still, no runs.

Tiant started the seventh-inning eruption with a single through the left side. It was only the third time he had gone to bat officially in 1975, because in the American League the designated hitter swings for the pitcher—though not in the World Series. But it proved one of the biggest hits of the year for the Red Sox when Evans followed with a bunt toward first base. Gullett fielded it, slipped on the grass and threw long and low to second base. The ball skipped into center field, and the Red Sox had their shot.

They made the most of it. Denny Doyle singled through the left side of the infield, loading the bases with nobody out, and then came Yastrzemski, the 36-year-old hero of Boston since he joined the Red Sox in 1961 after one freshman year at Notre Dame and two years in the minor leagues. He singled to right field on the first pitch. Tiant crossed the plate and old Fenway Park vibrated with noise.

Clay Carroll took over the pitching for Cincinnati, but he walked Fisk, forcing in another run and bringing the left-handed Will McEnaney hustling in from the bull pen with the bases still loaded and nobody out.

McEnaney stabilized things briefly by striking out Lynn. Petrocelli followed with a single to left field, two more runs scored and the Reds suddenly were on the short end of a 4-0 count.

Rick Burleson kept it going with a single to left, driving in run No. 5, and Cooper missed a home run to right-center by a few feet but run No. 6 scored after the catch by Griffey.

Match Play Golf Is Won by Irwin Against Geiberger

VERGINIA WATER, England, Oct. 12 (AP).—Hale Irwin could be the last winner of the Piccadilly world match play golf title, and he thought worries him.

As the sponsors admitted doubts over the tournament's future, Irwin collected his first prize of £10,000 ($22,000) and said: "I am sure the rumors are untrue, and that I will come back to defend the title next year. I can't see how the sponsors can possibly lose, if they think of it in terms of great golf.

"I would be very sorry to see match play tournament like this disappear. The only thing we have that possibly comes anywhere near to it is the Ryder Cup, and that is really a different format."

Irwin defeated fellow American Bill Geiberger, 4 and 2, in the 36-hole final over Wentworth's 6,997-yard, tree-lined course yesterday.

A cigarette firm which has sponsored this unique event for the last 12 years was worried by the absence this time of some of the top stars.

Victory for Player

PARIS, Oct. 12 (AP).—Gary Player of South Africa coasted to an easy victory today in the Lancome Trophy golf tournament, winning the $17,000 top prize, by six strokes.

Player started the day with his six-stroke advantage and was never threatened in cold, showery weather at the 6,875-yard par-72 St.-Nom-la-Bretèche course. He made the final round in 71, although he bogeyed two of the last three holes, for a 10-under-par 278 for four rounds.

Lanny Wadkins of the United States moved into second place with a fourth-round 70 for a total of 284.

By Robert

Boston Hurler Has the Right Motion to Beat Cincinnati

By Red Smith

BOSTON, Oct. 12 (NYT).—For three innings, you'd have thought Luis Tiant was doing it with chicken entrails, fingernail parings and wax effigies of the red menace from Cincinnati.

Sparky Anderson's strong-arm mob was massaging the old witch doctor's service, but the fiercest shots were line drives straight into Red Sox gloves. With his own black magic and the complicity of people named Doyle, Cooper and Lynn, Luis was pitching a perfect game. "We may never know," said a man on the roof of Fenway Park, "whether Tiant has a balk move or not."

The legality of Tiant's delivery with men on base was a major issue raised by Anderson before the start of the 72d World Series. In his book, the Cincinnati manager declared, Luis fractured the balk rule in two places; by throwing an extracurricular waggle into the middle of his motion and by firing pickoff throws to first base without a preliminary step in that direction. After three innings the argument was moot, however, for the Reds hadn't got a runner to first.

Unworried by the balk rule, Luis was giving his copyrighted imitation of a whirling dervish on a swivel chair. He works on one leg like the great blue heron, although they have little facial resemblance. Facially, he resembles a caricature of Blackbeard the Pirate. Clasping hands in front of his whiskers, he brings them down in a stuttering motion to his belt buckle, makes a boulevard stop, then drops them another three inches as he whirls to face center field, swivels back and throws.

Before yesterday's gray and spattery afternoon was over, the question of what does and does not constitute a balk became academic, for in the seventh inning the Red Sox shattered a scoreless tie by maltreating three pitchers for six runs and a 6-0 victory. There was a time, though, when the issue struck sparks.

With one out in the fourth inning, Joe Morgan, Cincinnati's 11th batsman, singled to center and the Reds had a base runner. Now 35,205 clients and six umpires watched as Luis prepared to work on John Bench. Sternest scrutiny of all was turned on him from first base umpire Nick Colosi, who learned to stare haughtily down his nose when he was maître d' in New York's Copacabana before the National League fitted him out in blue serge.

Turning his pure Havana glower on Bench, Tiant let his paws twitch and jerk and joggle down to the waist, reached back and pitched from there. With a man on first, he omitted the drop below the belt and the swivel. Morgan, who stole 68 bases during the season and four in the playoff with Pittsburgh, crept toward second base. Luis glared over his left shoulder, wheeled and threw to Cecil Cooper on first. Morgan scrambled to safety.

Again Tiant tried the pickoff. Again Morgan got back. The third try was close enough to bring wails from Cooper when Colosi said safe. For the fourth time, Luis wheeled and fired to first. Up went Colosi's hands to signal "balk." Morgan trotted to second base.

Tiant advanced upon the umpire screaming Latin imprecations. Cooper howled. Out of the dugout raced Darrell Johnson, boiling with managerial eloquence. Colosi stared down his nose. Luis, he said, had bent a knee in a fake toward the plate before firing to first. Cooper laid his palms on Tiant's bosom and pushed a choleric Cuban back toward the mound.

Though Johnson returned to the dugout, peace and quiet didn't. After one more pitch to Bench, Colosi spun to face the Boston bench. He couldn't have been more affronted by a diner in his undershirt demanding a ringside table. He leveled a quivering forefinger toward the dugout. There someone lifted a clenched fist. No more voices were lifted, though.

With Morgan on second and the menacing Bench still at bat, things were getting a mite tense. Customers sat frozen, remembering how Bench had bombarded the leftfield wall during batting practice. In practice, though, he was batting against Alex Grammas, a Cincinnati coach. Against the tricky Tiant he went to three balls, two strikes. Now Luis threw seven strikes in a row. John hit seven fouls out of play. Luis threw another. John popped up.

Tiant threw three strikes past Tony Perez, who stood transfixed by the third one. The crisis was past. Luis was back in the driver's seat.

Box Score of First Game

Cincinnati (N.)	AB	R	H	BI	Boston (A.)	AB	R	H	BI
Rose, 3B	4	0	0	0	Evans, RF	4	1	1	0
Morgan, 2B	4	0	2	0	Doyle, 2B	3	1	2	0
Bench, C	4	0	0	0	Yastrzemski, LF	4	1	1	1
Perez, 1B	4	0	0	0	Fisk, C	3	1	0	1
Foster, LF	4	0	2	0	Lynn, CF	4	0	2	0
Concepcion, SS	4	0	0	0	Petrocelli, 3B	3	1	2	2
Griffey, RF	3	0	1	0	Burleson, SS	2	0	2	1
Geronimo, CF	1	0	0	0	Cooper, 1B	3	0	0	1
Gullett, P	3	0	0	0	Tiant, P	3	1	1	0
Carroll, P	0	0	0	0					
McEnaney P	0	0	0	0					
TOTALS	31	0	5	0	TOTALS	30	6	12	6

Cincinnati (N.)	000	000	000—0	5	0
Boston (A.)	000	000	6xx—6	12	0

Double plays—Cincinnati 2. Left on base—Cincinnati 6, Boston 6. Two-Base hits—Morgan, Petrocelli, Griffey. Sacrifice hits—Doyle, Evans. Sacrifice fly—Cooper.

	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO	WP	HBP
Gullett (L.)	6	10	4	4	4	3	0	0
Carroll	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
McEnaney	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0
Tiant (W.)	9	5	0	0	2	3	0	0

Gullett Pitched to 4 batters in 7th; Carroll pitched to 1 batter in 7th. Balk—Tiant.
Time 2:27. Attendance 35,205.

Bradshaw, Swann Combine to Lead Steelers Past Broncos

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 12 (UPI).—Terry Bradshaw threw two touchdown passes to Lynn Swann today to lead the Pittsburgh Steelers to their first regular-season victory over the Denver Broncos, winning 20-9.

Swann jumped between two Bronco defenders at the goal line to catch the Steeler quarterback's first aerial of the day for a 48-yard touchdown.

After the Steelers held Denver on downs at their 39 in the next series, Bradshaw found John Stallworth along the left sideline for 29 yards to set up his nine-yard touchdown pass to Swann on the opening play of the second quarter.

Bengals 27, Patriots 10

At Cincinnati, the Bengals raced to their fourth straight victory by scoring two touchdowns within 1:1 seconds late in the third quarter to break a 10-10 tie en route to a 27-10 romp over winless New England. Cincinnati's 4-0 record represents the best start in the eight-year history of the franchise.

Lions 27, Bears 7

At Pontiac, Mich., quarterback Bill Munson, taking advantage of an injury to Greg Landry to make good in his first start of the season, threw three touchdown passes and the Lions' defense dominated Chicago for a 27-7 victory. Chicago was held to 58 yards in the first half and didn't get inside Detroit's 20 until the opening minutes of the fourth quarter.

Cowboys 13, Giants 7

At New York, Roger Staubach hit Jean Fugett with a four-yard touchdown pass to give Dallas a 13-7 triumph over the Giants, spoiling the Giants' return to New York City after a two-year absence. Mark Washington picked off a Craig Morton pass at the New York 40 and returned it 23 yards to the 17, setting up the Cowboys' lone touchdown.

Staubach, who hit just six of 13 passes prior to the touchdown, found Fugett all alone in the left corner of the end zone with 1:37 remaining in the game to keep the Cowboys unbeaten with a 4-0 mark. The Giants, who were pushed out of the city by the renovation of Yankee Stadium before returning from New Haven, Conn., this year to play at Shea Stadium, fell to 1-3.

Vikings 29, Jets 21

At Bloomington, Minn., Joe Kaplanski blocked a Greg Gantt punt out of the end zone for a safety midway through the final quarter and Chuck Foreman scored his third touchdown minutes later to rally the unbeaten Vikings to a 29-21 victory over the New York Jets. Foreman gained a total of 201 yards, 96 rushing and 105 receiving, helping the Vikings hike their record to 4-0. Fran Tarkenton completed 18 of 38 passes for 264 yards for Minnesota. The Jets fell to 2-2.

Trailing 21-20, the Vikings grabbed a one-point lead on the safety following the blocked punt. After the Jets' free kick from their 20-yard line, Tarkenton marched the Vikings for the final score with Foreman going over from the five.

Saints 20, Packers 19

At New Orleans, Rick Szaro, playing his first game in the NFL, kicked a 20-yard field goal with 22 seconds left to give the Saints a 20-19 victory over Green Bay for their first victory.

Oilers 40, Browns 10

At Cleveland, Dan Pastorini threw three touchdown passes to Mack Alston and Billy Johnson scored on an 81-yard kickoff return to lead Houston to a 40-10 victory over the Browns. Pastorini, who hit 12 of 20 passes for 124 yards, threw six and five yarders to Alston in the second quarter to give the Oilers a 20-10 lead at the half.

Bills 38, Colts 31

At Baltimore, fullback Jim Braxton smashed his way into the end zone three times to carry Buffalo to a 38-31 victory over the Colts. Braxton, who had accumulated 243 yards in the first three games of the season gained only 13 yards on nine carries as the Colts forced Buffalo quarterback Joe Ferguson to pass.

O. J. Simpson fared better, rushing for 159 yards to boost his four-game total to 697 yards.

Ferguson, whose passing yardage was only 339 coming into the game, threw 36 passes for 253 yards and two touchdowns.

Baltimore's Lydell Mitchell, who scored four touchdowns to tie a club record, gave the Colts a 28-24 lead after Buffalo had taken a 24-21 advantage into the intermission.

Oklahoma's Late TD Stops Texas and Continues Streak

DALLAS, Oct. 12 (AP).—Fullback Horace Ivory raced 38 yards for a touchdown late in the fourth quarter yesterday to give Oklahoma, the second-ranked college football team, a 24-17 victory over fifth-ranked arrival Texas before 72,000 fans in the Cotton Bowl.

The Sooners, running their unbeaten string to 34 games and their victory streak to 25, capitalized on Texas errors to build a 17-7 third-quarter lead in the game which annually sets off a week of celebrations here. But the Longhorns rallied in the near 100-degree temperature to tie the game on Jimmy Walker's 25-yard run and a 42-yard field goal by freshman Russell Erxleben.

Quarterback Steve Davis then drove the Sooners 79 yards in seven plays for the winning score, with Ivory sprinting along the sidelines untouched for the touchdown. Oklahoma now is 5-0, Texas 4-1.

Top-ranked Ohio state, No. 3 Southern California and No. 4 Nebraska all won as expected. The Buckeyes buried Iowa 49-0, the Trojans turned back Washington State 28-10 and the Cornhuskers blanked Kansas 16-0.

In other games:

Ohio State 49, Iowa 0

At Columbus, Ohio, Pete Johnson, the nation's leading scorer, went for three touchdowns and Archie Griffin rushed for more than 100 yards for the 26th time, powering top-ranked Ohio State to a 49-0 Big 10 rout of winless Iowa. The victory, a record 21st straight at-home for the undefeated Buckeyes, was the 207th for Woody Hayes, tying the coach for fourth place with Jess Neely on the alltime list.

Johnson, a 245-pound junior fullback, barged across the goal line from four, four and three yards to run his touchdown total this season to 14. Griffin carried 21 times for 120 yards.

Notre Dame 21, N. Carolina 14

At Chapel Hill, Notre Dame's Ted Burgmeier took a short pass from Joe Montana and raced 80 yards down the sideline with a minute left to give the Irish a 21-14 victory over North Carolina. The Tar Heels, led by a tough defense, held a 14-0 lead over the 15th-ranked Irish going into the final period.

Navy 10, Syracuse 6

At Annapolis, Md., Navy's tough defense, led by interceptions by Chet Moeller and Gene Ford, limited Syracuse to two field goals in a 10-6 victory.

Duke 21, Army 19

At West Point, N. Y., freshman linebacker Carl McGee raced 88 yards with an interception and Mike Dunn, a first-year quarterback, directed two scoring strikes in leading Duke to a 21-10 victory over Army.

Alabama 52, Washington 0

At Tuscaloosa, Ala., Willie Shalhy ran back a punt 84 yards during a 21-point outburst in less than three minutes of the first period and Alabama defeated Washington.

Penn State 39, W. Virginia 0

At State College, Pa., Penn State recovered five fumbles and shut down West Virginia's 441-yard a game offense with a 39-0 victory over the previously undefeated Mountaineers. Penn State back Woody Petchel ran for 122 yards and one touchdown.

Nebraska 16, Kansas 0

At Lincoln, Neb., Mike Coyle kicked three field goals and Terry Luck tossed a scoring pass to Brad Jenkins in the fourth quarter as Nebraska defeated Kansas, 16-0, in the first Big Eight Conference game for both teams. The Cornhuskers took the second-half kickoff and marched to the Kansas 12, but had to settle for Coyle's third field goal, this time from 31 yards out. The Nebraska touchdown came when Luck hit tight end Jenkins with a 26-yard scoring pass with 12 minutes left in the fourth quarter.

Michigan 16, Michigan State 6

At East Lansing, Mich. tailback Gordon Bell went 18 yards for a touchdown and Bob Wood kicked his third field goal of the game in the fourth quarter as Michigan overcame Michigan State, 16-6, in a game of Big 10 powers.

Michigan, ranked eighth, had been played to a 6-6 tie by the 16th-ranked Spartans for three quarters, with Wood and the Spartans' Hans Nielsen staging a field-goal exhibition. Both teams had drives cut short by fumbles, and three of the five field goals resulted from mistakes.

College Football Scores

FRIDAY

Colorado 23, Miami (Fla.) 10.
Southern Conn. 21, Western Conn. 6.
Wagner 31, Hofstra 14.
SMU 38, Texas Christian 13.

SATURDAY

East

Brown 27, Yale 12.
Colgate 20, Holy Cross 14.
Dartmouth 19, Penn 14.
Duke 31, Army 19.
Harvard 35, Columbia 30.
Massachusetts 21, Boston U. 0.
Navy 10, Syracuse 6.
New Hampshire 34, Maine 15.
Norwich 13, Tufts 9.
Penn. St. 39, West Virginia 0.
Pittsburgh 56, Temple 6.
Seton Hall 7, Fordham 7.
Tulane 17, Boston Coll. 7.
Williams 32, Middlebury 0.
Worcester 29, Bates 27.

South

Alabama 52, Washington 0.
Appalachian St. 44, Tenn. St. 31.
Clemson 15, Wake Forest 14.
Florida 35, Vanderbilt 0.
Florida A—M 12, Alabama St. 11.
Fort Valley St. 7, Knoxville 7.
Furman 35, Presbyterian 7.
Georgia Tech. 39, VMI 10.
Notre Dame 21, No. Carolina 14.
Ohio U. 22, William—Mary 0.
South Carolina 41, Virginia 14.
Southern Miss. 31, Memphis St. 7.
Tennessee 24, LSU 10.

Midwest

Akron 30, No. Michigan 13.
Bowling Green 34, Toledo 17.
Tulsa 34, Cincinnati 16.
Illinois 43, Minnesota 23.
Iowa St. 17, Kansas St. 7.
Miami (Ohio) 16, Dayton 0.
Missouri 41, Oklahoma St. 14.
Michigan 16, Michigan St. 6.
Missouri 41, Oklahoma St. 14.
Nebraska 16, Kansas 0.
New Mexico St. 26, Wichita St. 24.
Northeastern 20, U. of Chicago 7.
Northwestern 30, Indiana 6.
No. Iowa 27, Drake 24.
Ohio St. 49, Iowa 0.
Wisconsin 17, Purdue 14.

Southwest

Arizona 36, Texas-El Paso 6.
Arkansas 41, Baylor 3.
Mississippi St. 28, Rice 14.
North Texas St. 28, Houston 0.
Oklahoma 24 Texas 17.
San Angelo St. Sam Houston 0.
Texas A—M 38, Texas Tech. 0.

West

Arizona St. 16, New Mexico 16.
Boise St. 31, Idaho 31.
Brigham Young 29, Air Force 14.
California 34, Oregon 7.
Colorado St. 17, Oregon St. 8.
Idaho St. 10, Montana 7.
Nev.-Las Vegas 33, Nebr.-Omaha 6.
San Diego St. 29, Fresno St. 0.
So. Oregon 20, Eas. Oregon 15.
So. California 38, Wash. St. 10.
UCLA 31, Stanford 21.
Utah 16, Wyoming 13.
Utah St. 31, W. Texas St. 17.
Whittier 32, San Diego 29.

Snow Knight Wins on a Foul In Man O'War Stakes Race

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (NYT).—Snow Knight won the $114,000 Man o'War Stakes at Belmont Park yesterday, but he had to do it in the film-patrol projection room.

The favored English-bred colt, winner of the Derby at Epsom last year, became a winner after the stewards decided he had been impeded in the stretch by the horse that crossed the finish line first.

One on the Aisle went under the wire 1 3/4 lengths ahead of Snow Knight in the 1 1/2-mile race on a rain-softened grass course. But neither Jorge Velasquez, the favorite's jockey, nor Mike Venezia, rider of third-finishing Drollery, thought he deserved to hold that position.

They both lodged claims of foul against One on the Aisle, a white roan gelding who was the only 3-year-old in the field of eight. After viewing the films, the stewards disagreed with Venezia but agreed with Velasquez. They moved Snow Knight up to first and dropped One on the Aisle, a 7-1 shot ridden by Daryl Montoya, to second place.

It appeared that One on the Aisle, owned by Rokeby Stable, had drifted out during the last eighth of a mile and intimidated Snow Knight as the favorite tried to go past him on the outside.

The disqualification, third of the afternoon, gave Snow Knight his third straight stakes victory. The 4-year-old chestnut colt has become America's top grass-course horse this season since Mack Miller taught him how to behave in a starting gate. In England, and later last year in Canada, he had a reputation as an unruly rogue.

The colt is owned by the Windfields Farm of E.P. Taylor, known as "Mr. Canada" around the racing world. If he gets an invitation to the Washington D.C. International, Snow Knight presumably would represent Canada in the Nov. 8 race at Laurel.

Two recent arrivals from France—Antipode and Aurinette—never got into contention. Antipode, trained by Angel Penna, finished sixth; Aurinette, handled by Maurice Zilber, was last.

E. Germans Top French and Tie For 1st in Soccer

LEIPZIG, East Germany, Oct. 12 (Reuters).—East Germany retained its chance of finishing on top of group seven in the European Cup soccer championship with a 2-1 victory over France here today.

The Germans now are even on points with Belgium, which has a game remaining, against France in Paris on Nov. 15.

France's defeat put an end to its chances, but if it beats Belgium by a three-goal margin, East Germany would squeeze through on goal difference.

Soviet Union Leads

ZURICH, Oct. 12 (AP).—The Soviet Union beat Switzerland, 1-0, to move into the lead in group six of the European Cup today while the Swiss remained at the bottom of the four-nation standings. Muntian scored the goal at 78 minutes in the match before 18,000 spectators.

NHL Results

Friday's Game

NY Rangers 2, Atlanta 1 (Gilbert, Ratelle; Pleti).

Saturday's Games

Pittsburgh 7, Washington 5 (Hadfield, Arnason 2, Apps, Kehoe, MacDonald 2; Bailey, Lynch, Clement, Williams, Walter). Chuck Arnason broke 5-5 deadlock in final period.

Montreal 7, St. Louis 2 (Lemaire, Lambert, Lafleur, Mahovlich 2, Risborough 2; Unger, Lafley). The Canadiens now have scored 25 goals in their opening three games.

Toronto 2, Chicago 1 (Sittler, Turnbull; Korolf). Ian Turnbull's goal in final session wins game.

Philadelphia 9, Minnesota 5 (Macleish 2, Bridgman, Barber, Bladon, Dupont, Dornhoefer, Clarke 2; Nanne, Talafous 2, Hicke, Goldsworthy). Bobby Clarke also had four assists.

Kansas City 4, Vancouver 2 (Nulet 2, Charron, Rota; Boddy, Boudrias).

NY Islanders 7, Los Angeles 0 (Trottier 3, Hall, Broun, J. Potvin, Westfall). Rookie Bryan Trottier also had two assists.

California 5, Detroit 2 (McAdam 2, King, Murdoch; Giroux, Maloney). Al McAdam broke 2-2 tie in final period.

Observer

Children at Afternoon

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—For a long while there are babies, which are followed almost eternally by children, who progress into an endless night of adolescence, and then, one day, entirely without warning, it is like this:

Baker

The children all came home the other day. In anticipation of their arrival, we had both put on jeans and stacked the turntable with rock 'n' roll records. Barney arrived first. He was wearing a flannel suit, a striped broadcloth shirt with a Liberty silk tie and Italian loafers.

"Don't you think it's time you moved up from jeans?" he inquired, but we couldn't hear him because of the rock 'n' roll, and he lost his temper.

"Turn off that record player, or I'll smash it!" he shouted, but we still couldn't hear him, so he smashed it.

Barney had scarcely settled down in the study with Proust when Cora Sue arrived. She took one look around the house and said, "What's the matter with you two? This place is a pigpen. Dust on the harmonium, towels on the bathroom floor, dirty breakfast dishes still in the sink, filthy fingerprints all over the woodwork."

* * *

We didn't argue with Cora Sue, since she was likely to be the one paying our Social Security before long, and we were afraid she might cut our allowance if we talked back.

The phone rang several times, but Cora Sue wouldn't let us answer it. "No wonder you get nothing done, with that stupid telephone ringing all day long," she said. "Don't you have anything better to do than spend your lives prattling away to idle friends?"

Little Franz was the last to arrive. He looked at us sternly. "You haven't been cleaning your teeth regularly," he said. "Open your mouths." When we did, he said, "Just as I thought. You haven't been to the dentist in a year. I'm making an appointment right now."

His mother wept and pleaded with him not to. "There's nothing to be afraid of with the dentist," little Franz told her. "And even if there is, a little pain won't kill you."

By this time Cora Sue had made dinner, reorganized the living room furniture, thrown out several pictures we had hung on the walls and told us where babies come from.

* * *

Barney came out of the study and tested us on Proust, Joyce and Herman Hesse, and we failed, which made him furious. He told us he was going to lock up the Edgar Rice Burroughs and Dorothy Sayers until we had finished reading the Iliad.

We must have looked dejected, for his manner instantly softened and he said, "I'm only doing it for your own good, you know. I want you to make something of yourselves."

At dinner little Franz made us both eat all the spinach Cora Sue put on our plates and, although the children pretended to listen to us while we talked about the latest article in Rolling Stone, they were obviously far more interested in their own discussion of the future of the Republican party, income-tax shelters, dental bridgework and the best shops for buying bone china.

* * *

After dinner we announced that we were going to take all the children to the movies. "You'll do nothing of the sort," said Cora Sue. "Not until that mess in the kitchen is cleaned up."

"Then you've got the first 10 pages of the Iliad to read," said Barney.

"And by that time," said little Franz, "it will be 10 o'clock. Bedtime."

At 9:45 the children led us up to bed. Little Franz made us brush our teeth, and then inspected them, and then sent us back to brush some more. They put out the bedroom light, shut the door and tiptoed away. We could hear them faintly downstairs. They were arguing about which of them was to blame for the failures we were becoming.

There was a nasty sense of pride in the bedroom, which was justifiable. The children had turned out just like us.

Voting dry and drinking wet has been a way of life in Sweetwater for 33 years. But bootlegging, a trade that has long passed from the scene almost everywhere in the United States, is on the way out.

Referendum in Texas Town Dries Up Bootleggers

By Nicholas C. Chriss

SWEETWATER, Texas.—For 25 years, Ruben Palma played an active and vital role in the business activity of this small west Texas town, famous for its annual Rattlesnake Roundup.

Mr. Palma was widely known, and plenty of people regularly patronized his business. If they did not have time to drop by, he would deliver to their homes.

He was invited to join the Chamber of Commerce and displayed his plaque at his place of business. He attended booster breakfasts and hobnobbed with community leaders. One brother was a deacon in the Church of Christ, and another was a minister.

"It was a good business. I done well there while it lasted," he said.

Nell Coplen did well in the same type of business for 20 years. She was a member of the VFW and American Legion ladies' auxiliaries. Her place, a popular rendezvous for young and old, rich and poor, was not far from a high school surrounded by high weeds that made excellent hiding places to store what she sold—liquor and beer.

"I put my girl through college. It was called a business then. Now they call me a bootlegger," she said in her living room as a radio tuned to police calls chattered in the background.

The careers of Mr. Palma and Mrs. Coplen are coming to an end.

Sweetwater voted to go wet last month. Bootlegging, a trade that has long passed from the scene almost everywhere in the nation, is on the way out here.

A Way of Life

Voting dry and drinking wet has been a way of life here for 33 years.

The wet vote means only that there will be legal beer and liquor package stores in town, however. Mixed drinks can be purchased only in private clubs, and the surrounding county remains dry.

"I've delivered beer and whisky to homes where they asked me to carry away the empties so their neighbors wouldn't know they drank," Mrs. Coplen said.

Changes come slowly here. County Attorney Carl Anderson has been a dry for years, and proud of it.

"It could be bought before, so what's the difference now?" he asked. "I'd rather have it in the back alleys than on main street. It's just going to be brought out into the open now.

"I'm a teetotaler. I never tasted the stuff in my life. Some of my best friends drink. But I wish they didn't."

County Judge John Edd Killen said, "I drink a little and vote dry. I guess that makes me a hypocrite. But I hated to see this town go wet. I don't see that it's going to be a good influence in our town."

Unlike many of the small and dying towns in west Texas, Sweetwater is a changing community. The wet vote, along with a move to build a new courthouse and a hospital, were pushed by the tough local newspaper, the Sweetwater Reporter. The wet vote came at a time when the town was picking up some economic steam after a severe case of recessionary doldrums.

Limited Referendum

No one believed the move to bring in legal package stores would pass countywide, so the referendum was confined to the town.

During the 33-year dry spell, anyone who wanted a beer or a bottle of liquor could go to the bootlegger or drive 41 miles to the closest legal package store.

The bootleg prices were high. Mr. Palma charged $12 for a case of beer, compared to the average legal price of about $5.

Much of the wet vote consisted of support from young voters, newspaper editor Glenn McCasland said.

Many of the dries, however, still visualize a wet Sweetwater as it was in the early 1940s, with rough honky-tonks, street fights, murders and thievery.

The last election over legal liquor in Sweetwater took place in 1965 when the dries won overwhelmingly. The highlight of the dry push then was a parade in the center of town featuring wrecked cars liberally sprinkled with children covered with blood-red catsup and feigning death.

After several decades of inactivity, but before the vote, the police and sheriff's departments and the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission had recently begun putting the heat on the bootleggers.

Out of Business

Mr. Palma was caught not long ago with 45 cases of beer, and officials said they suspected him of having much more hidden away to make a killing before package stores can be set up and legal sales begin this week. He has put up cardboard signs around his house reading, "No Beer—Out of Business," and "On Strike, No Beer."

Some citizens have accused law enforcement officers of being soft on the bootleggers for years, and in a way they are right.

"The law is as good as society makes it," said Sheriff Joe Slater, in answer to the criticism.

And Police Chief Garland Byrd said: "You'd arrest a bootlegger, and the judge might slap a fine on him. And if the bootlegger got a jury trial, the jury would let him go. Usually there was someone on the jury who knew the bootlegger and patronized him."

The coming of the package stores means a drop in revenues for Nolan County. Last year the county collected $44,270 in bootleg fines and Mr. Palma contributed handsomely to the total.

So far this year, he has been fined $5,000 and total bootleg fines in the county have amounted to $24,631.

By Installment

Mrs. Coplen, who has never served a day in jail for bootlegging, recently paid a $1,000 fine rather than take a $500 fine and a probation that might have put her in jail.

She would like to own a legal package store, but there is no opportunity. She is a marked woman now.

"I'm a bootlegger," she said, "and before that I was simply in business."

The change from dry to wet will make the most difference to Mr. Palma, Sweetwater's biggest bootlegger.

"They've been putting pressure on me" he said. "Right now I'm paying about $500 a month in fines on the installment plan. I can't keep no help. I'm shut down. Last year I paid about $16,000 in fines."

According to most officials, however, he and the other bootleggers have been living well on enormous profits.

Larry Fluitt, pastor of the Church of God, was a leader in the drive to keep Sweetwater dry. So was Ted Weaver, the former president of the Chamber of Commerce who invited Mr. Palma to become a member.

"A lot of dries were older people who have died, or gone into rest homes, or didn't register to vote," the minister said. "The margin of victory surprised me. But then I know values are changing. To me it is still a moral issue.

"I live by the Bible. God sets the standards, not the people."

© Los Angeles Times.

PEOPLE: *Bull Gores El Cordobes Shortly After Marriage*

Hours after thousands of Spanish fans and friends had cheered him at his wedding, Manuel Benitez, the retired matador known to millions of aficionados as El Cordobes, was gored in a practice bullfight and suffered a fractured leg. El Cordobes, who retired two years ago a millionaire, was practicing on Sunday with a young bull for a special performance Thursday in Madrid to benefit widows and children of policemen killed by terrorists in Spain. Doctors said he would be in a cast for two months.

On Saturday evening, the 39-year-old matador married Martine Fraysse, a 29-year-old Frenchwoman from Biarritz with whom he has lived for years. They have two children. The wedding took place at Palma del Rio, the groom's hometown, where a crowd estimated at 20,000 persons gathered inside and outside a small church. He was taken into the church on the shoulders of his fans.

* * *

Martha Mitchell has been released from a northern Virginia hospital where she was being treated for a serious bone marrow disease, a hospital official said Sunday. The estranged wife of former Attorney General John Mitchell had been undergoing tests for nearly a month. The hospital official said he had told Mrs. Mitchell that her prognosis was favorable for "the foreseeable future."

* * *

The following item, transmitted by a major wire service, sheds a little light—very little—on the activities of former Vice-President Spiro Agnew. "Crofton, Maryland—Spiro T. Agnew spent the second anniversary of his resignation as vice-president vacationing at an undisclosed spot. His secretary refused to discuss where the former vice-president was Friday or any details of his vacation. She said Agnew would not have any comment on the events of Oct. 10, 1973, when he submitted his resignation as vice-president and then went to a federal court in Baltimore to plead no contest to a tax-evasion charge."

* * *

HONORED: Robert Sarnoff, RCA Corp. chairman, received the gold medal of the International Telecommunications Union in Geneva for his contributions in the field at the just-concluded second World Telecommun[ica]tions Congress.

* * *

Broadway musicians, who forced the darkening of [New] York musicals with a strike [that] began 24 days ago, reac[hed a] tentative agreement on a [new] contract Saturday night. M[ayor] Abraham Beame announced [the] tentative settlement, but de[tails] of the proposed new con[tract] were withheld pending rati[fica]tion by both sides. The m[usi]cians' union and the Associ[ation] of Theater Owners and [Pro]ducers were to vote soon.

* * *

The grand dragon of the M[ary]land Knights of the Ku [Klux] Klan Saturday called the [Klan's] imperial wizard "senile" after [the] wizard banished him and [the] grand dragons of four other s[tates] from the group. The wi[zard,] James Venable of Atlanta, [said] he imposed the banishment [be]cause the five men had [been] "conspiring against me" and [bring]ing in members "who are [not] morally fit." The Maryland d[rag]on, Tony Laricci, 47, a Balti[more] factory worker, has headed [the] state's Klan organization fo[r 10] years. Venable, a 71-yea[r-old] lawyer, has headed the na[tional] knights for 13 years. He said [he] issued his banishment order [ex]pelling Laricci and Klan lea[ders] in North Carolina, South Ca[rol]ina, Ohio and New Jersey [be]cause the five had been [un]faithful to their oath in [con]spiring to elect a new imp[erial] wizard . . . and getting in[to un]desirable members." Laricci [said] Venable is "getting too old [and] senile to run the organizat[ion and] he should retire."

* * *

In Santa Barbara, Calif., a[n] [intruder] talked his way into the hom[e of] a 72-year-old retired Navy [ad]miral Friday and beat him [with] a blackjack because the adm[iral] opposed gun control, according [to] the police. Clarence Ray [was] taken to a hospital with [his] hands broken, head injuries [and] multiple bruises. Police said [that] after Ray let a man posing [as a] religious canvasser into his ho[me,] the man grabbed him by [the] throat. "Are you the son o[f a] bitch who wrote that letter [on] gun control?" the man asked[. A] letter from Ray, in which he'd [call]ed advocates of handgun con[trol] stupid and hysterical, appear[ed a] few days earlier in a local ne[ws]paper. When Ray said he was [the] author, the assailant pulled ou[t a] blackjack and began beating h[im.]

—SAMUEL JUSTIC[E]

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